FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 15, 1862. [NO. 2376.]

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Sequestration Sale
of 45,000 Acres of Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of a Decree from the District Court for the District of Florida, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in LAKE CITY, FLA., on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1863,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., many valuable and desirable tracts of Land, some of which are situated in Sawannee County, some in Levy, several in Marion, and many in Alachua County, and all either on or within convenient distance of the Railroads.

All persons desiring places in the richest and most convenient section of the State can be accommodated; for not only do these many tracts (in all comprising over 45,000 acres) embrace every grade of Land, from the very richest Orange Groves, and other unsurpassed Hammocks well adapted to the culture of Sugar and Sea Island Cottons as also the best of well-timbered Pine Lands, equally as good for Cotton, down to the poor Sand Hills, in which ever-healthy and delightful residences can be had, convenient, not only to the richer lands, but to a never-failing abundant supply of fish, wild fowl and game. Thus not only do these Lands embrace every grade of quality, but they will be sold in bodies varying from 40 acres to 1000, by which every one can be suited.

To those wishing to remove further south to the most desirable portion of our country, where as many (if not more) of the comforts and luxuries of life can be most easily obtained and where a living can be more easily had than in any other country, this is their opportunity. To capitalists wishing to invest their surplus funds in something permanent and of increasing value—now is your time; such another you will not again have.

Terms of sale, CASH, in Confederate Notes or Bonds, payable as soon as the sales are confirmed by the Court.

For further information, numbers of the Lands to be offered, &c., &c., address the subscriber at Gainesville, E. Fla., or James Banks, Esq., District Attorney, Lake City. R. W. B. HODGSON, Receiver.

NOTE.—Parties from a distance leaving Savannah, Ga., by Gulf Road on Monday morning, will reach Lake City at 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, in time for sale next day.

Gainesville, Fla., Nov. 27, 1862. 84*ts

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opalaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of never-failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above lands present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR.

Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 9th of January next for the building of a Bridge across Lumber River, near Floral College, according to the subjoined specifications: The Bridge to be 80 feet long, 18 feet above the middle of the channel and built level to the abutments. Abutments to be of good lightwood set well in the banks. Four Mud Sills 40 feet long 12 x 14, two sides hewn, four braces to each sill 12 x 12, capped with sills 12 x 12 15 feet long; 4 sleepers 12 x 12 set on the corner let on the cap sills with a square shoulder. Banister bearers 4 x 6 in. 20 feet long to be placed 9 feet apart and let down on the sleepers. Railing posts 4 x 6 in., 2½ feet long, morticed in the banister bearers and well braced. Boxed railing made of plank 6 in. wide 1¼ in. thick, capped at every joint. Guide planked the whole length of covering with plank 6 in. wide 1¼ in. thick let down on the banister bearers two inches and well secured to the railing posts. Covering to be of quarter bords 2 in. thick 15 feet long. All the timbers to be of good heart. In connection with the bridge the making of a cross-way will be contracted for, to be made on the east side of the River for the distance of 150 yards, 18 feet at the base and 15 feet at the top; not to be less than 5 feet high at the lowest place of the swamp; the whole length of the cross-way to have 3 feet of dirt on the top, loged on top of each side with lightwood logs the whole distance; to be secured by lightwood stakes 4 feet long, 3 feet to be driven under ground. The contractor will be required to build two hollow bridges in the embankment 15 feet long and 15 feet wide, placed on lightwood abutments with 4 sleepers 12 x 12 in. and covered with quarter boards 2 in. thick well secured at the ends to prevent slipping; railed as the main Bridge; location of the Hollow Bridges to be designated by the Commissioners. Banistering as on the main Bridge to be placed on the embankment between the 1st hollow Bridge and the main Bridge. The whole work to be completed by the 1st April 1863.

Contractor to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.

PETER P. SMITH,
JOHN F. McLEAN,
E. LILLY, } Com.

Nov. 25, 1862. 82*3t

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1862.

James Haywood, Adm'r, vs. Elizabeth Haywood, et al.

Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Haywood and Richardson Haywood, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1862.

76*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE WEST!—After a long silence, for him, Gen. Morgan has been heard from, this time through an official report of Gen. Bragg, with an account of Morgan's capture of about 1500 yankees, with artillery, small arms, and stores, to match. Huzza for Morgan!

Several other smaller but most welcome successes will be found recorded under the proper head.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—In reply to a paragraph in the Observer of Monday last, the Postmaster at Raleigh writes us as follows:—

"The mail for Haywood leaves this office on Thursday evening, and the mail from Fayetteville containing the Observer of Thursday arrives here Friday morning.

"You must have been badly misinformed if you have had any cause to believe that the Fayetteville mail remains in this office any length of time before it is opened and distributed, for it scarcely ever remains in the office longer than ten minutes after its arrival before it is opened and distributed.

"The mail from Fayetteville seldom ever arrives in time to connect with the mails going North and East. We keep the mail open to the latest possible minute to get in the Fayetteville mail.

"This I hope will satisfy you that we do all that we can in our Office to accelerate your mail and the mails generally."

It certainly does satisfy us on all the points we complained of that the fault is not in the Raleigh Post Office. But for what purpose the Haywood mail leaves on Thursday afternoon, instead of Friday morning, as we think it was originally arranged, we cannot imagine. And we are both surprised and sorry to learn that the mail from this place does not reach Raleigh in time to connect with the mails going North and East. The result is, of course, that mail matter for those routes lies in the Raleigh office for 24 hours. Cannot our friends the Contractors remedy this evil?

COTTON GOODS.—Some remarkable facts have been developed by the late reduction of prices of cotton goods. While the prices were high, almost all the sales were made in large quantities,—in lots of from 10 to 50 bales,—to go out of the State. There was scarcely any demand for home consumption. People managed to do without them. But since the reduction, it is believed that every yard made in this place and vicinity,—8000 to 10,000 yards a day,—could readily be sold by the piece in this town. How long this demand will last we cannot say. It has so far rendered it impossible to fill in whole the orders of merchants in various parts of the State who wish to keep the goods, and whose orders have been pouring in upon the companies here. We suppose the fact to be that the people had economised as long as possible and until they had "nothing to wear," and that soon this home demand will be supplied and other parts of the State be able to get a larger share.

THE GRANITEVILLE COMPANY.—We are glad to see that this large establishment has followed the example of most of the manufacturers in this State, by resolving to abide by the terms of the Exemption Law, and have accordingly reduced their goods more than one-half, viz: Drills to 32½ cents, 4-4 Shirtings 27½, 7-8 Sheetings 32½; ¾ Shirtings 20½.

We hope to see the example followed throughout the South, and thus a good precedent set to such saltmakers, merchants, farmers, leather manufacturers, shoe-makers, &c. &c., as still persist in charging the high prices which have prevailed so generally. It is a notable circumstance that the cotton and woolen manufacturers, who have been more abused than all other classes together, should be the first class to set an example of moderation on a scale never before known of any class in any country.

GEORGIA COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill appropriating $60,000 to purchase the half interest of Lee & Co's. Card manufactory. This is to be applied in part towards duplicating 20 of the machines, which it is stated can be done in a few weeks at the Penitentiary. And as each machine makes 30 pairs of cards a day, the whole will turn out 15,000 pairs a month. This is a wise measure of Georgia. With such a supply of cards the women of the State can speedily clothe themselves and their gallant troops without seizing the factories, as proposed, and without a necessary dependence on them.

These Georgia Cards are made on a Whittemore machine which was brought through from Baltimore and are perfect patterns of the Whittemore Cards. They are sold by the makers at $10, instead of $25 and $30 for those which have run the blockade. It is said that it costs $3 a pair to make them.

SALT.—There was a distribution in this town on Tuesday last, of 30½ bushels of salt obtained from the State works at Saltville, under charge of Mr. Woodfin. It was distributed at 11 cents a pound, while the private salt is sold in town at 50 cents.

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that there is now on hand at those works 700 to 800 bushels for Rowan county, and that Mr. Woodfin thinks there will be 1400 bushels by the middle of January. As it is utterly impossible to obtain railroad transportation, the Rowan county Agent advertises for wagons to haul it, as our Cumberland Commissioner has done. The Watchman adds:

"We think there is no reason for uneasiness, further than feeling the importance of sending off wagons without delay. The State Works at Saltville is an admirable success, and will be able to furnish the State all the Salt we need. There is a pinch just now, but if the people will have patience, there will be no need of paying speculator's prices for salt, which can be laid down here from wagons at $7 or $8 per bushel."

The near prospect of an abundant supply of salt in Virginia has suddenly brought down the price in Richmond and Petersburg from $1 50 a pound to 55 cents. There is room for another fall of two-thirds.

AN UNPROFITABLE TRANSACTION.—We learn from the Richmond Whig that Messrs. West & Johnson of Richmond have presented a claim to our Legislature for $2500, for a violation of their copyright of the "Volunteer's Hand-Book." It seems that our State Convention ordered the printing and distribution of 5000 copies of that work among our troops, without asking leave of the proprietors. For this invasion of their right of property $2500 is claimed, which is more, by about $1000, than West & Johnson would have charged the State for 5000 copies ready printed. If the State should pay them $2500, added to what it has already paid for printing the work at the office of the Deaf & Dumb Asylum, the loss will be very considerable.

A RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.—We copy almost the whole of a long and very interesting letter from Richmond to the London Times, which that paper welcomes as the first of a series from which it hopes that Europe will get "authentic information, independent of the ignorant and partial statements of the Northern press."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The proceedings up to Monday night are given in preceding page.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, several bills passed 3d reading, viz: The bill to provide for holding court in Hertford county; concerning Justices of the Peace, provides that 12 magistrates may transact the county business of Bladen; to establish a superior court for Alleghany; the resolution in favor of Solomon Pool.

The bill to prevent the harboring deserters was read the second time.

Mr. Russ thought that something should be done in this matter, or the Governor would be prevented from discharging his duty. The State has assumed the collection and enrollment of conscripts, and with the well known fact of the frequent attempts to evade that law by those coming under its provisions, unless a law of this kind was passed, such persons could not be collected successfully.

Mr. Graham concurred in the opinion that some measures should be adopted on this subject, but by whom should it be done? He thought the duty pertained to the national Congress, and that State Legislatures should not act in the matter.

The bill passed its second reading. Mr. Ramsay moved to print.

Mr. Sharp said it was a necessary and important bill, as it gave authority to militia officers to enforce the Conscript Act and had been recommended by the Governor in his message.

The Senate refused to print the bill. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Grissom made a minority report from the Committee on Military affairs, with a bill to raise 10,000 troops by volunteering, (the company officers to be elected by the rank and file, and the General and Field officers to be appointed by the Governor.)

Mr. Stancil introduced a bill for the defence of the State. It proposes to raise six regiments of infantry and calls out the members and officers of the General Assembly, Attorney General and county Solicitors, and all men between 18 and 50 not married.

Mr. Amis from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent distillation of spirits, reported that the Senate agreed to the House's amendment with reference to "Peanuts," "Sugar cane seed" and "Rice," and that the act should be in force from and after the 1st of Jan'y 1863. House receded from its amendment, and adopted that of the Senate, $500 fine and 60 days imprisonment, and also receded from the clause relative to the exportation of corn for distillation.

The bill for State defence was taken up. Mr. Grissom moved to substitute the bill presented by him.

Mr. Stancil offered his as a substitute for Mr. Grissom's.

Mr. Person, as chairman of the military committee, explained their bill. It provides for raising 5,000 men by voluntary enlistment before 1st Jan'y 1863, and, after that period, by conscription. There were secret reasons, well known to the members, but which he could not make public, for deciding that 5,000 would be sufficient. Under the committee's bill the Confederate Gov't would pay all expenses, but by the other bills the expense would fall upon the State. His bill had no higher rank than Colonel, while the substitutes put the State to the expense of several Brigadier Generals. By putting them under the command of the Confederate Generals appointed to defend the State all danger of collision was avoided.

Mr. Grissom then "explained his bill," but the explanation is not reported. He said that almost the entire population had been sent into service, and another call would depopulate many districts, particularly in the West. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not in favor of nullification or coming into conflict with the Confederate States. He said his bill provided for calling out all above 18, whether they were conscripts or not, but as they were intended for State defence he thought probable the Confederate States government would not regard it as a conflict of authority. Defence of the State would be an important item in the national defence, and thus, he thought, there would be no conflict.

The House rejected Mr. Stancil's substitute, yeas 3, nays 91. Mr. Grissom's bill was ordered to be printed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 10.

To-day I have not much to communicate, as the House was chiefly engaged in discussions. First came a bill from the Military Committee to create a State patrol force. It provides for a mounted patrol of fifty men and a Captain and two Lieutenants, to receive pay at the rate of 50 cents a day. On motion of Mr. Fowle, it was so amended that they should not have power to arrest persons until a writ had been issued for them. Messrs. McAden and Harris of Chatham opposed the bill, Messrs. Peebles and Ingram for it. Mr. Harris of C. offered a substitute, which was ordered to be printed, and the whole matter postponed until to-morrow 12 o'clock.

Then came the Military bill. Mr. Shepherd made a speech favoring the majority bill, and Mr. McKay opposed it. Mr. McKay made many good points and took the true ground—that it will [not] do to raise 10,000 or 5000 troops outside of the ages designated in the Conscript Act; that those exemptions laid down by the Confederate Government must be observed or there must be no exemptions at all. Mr. Shepherd made a good speech but we could neither agree to his conclusions or to the premises from which he drew them. The sum of the matter is just this: The 10,000 must be taken from those between 18 and 45 liable to conscription, or they cannot be got without ruining the country. The House adjourned without any decision.

A committee from both Houses has been appointed to see whether they can adjourn *sine die* on the 22d.

A bill to provide for the probate of deeds, &c. of refugees was passed its 2d and 3d readings.

In the Senate, a considerable discussion was had upon some resolutions disapproving particularly that part of the Exemption Act as to persons owning 20 slaves. They passed, 25 to 10.

A bill by Mr. Faison, to protect the rights of married women, was discussed and rejected.

The bill to change time of holding County Courts in Mecklenburg passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Changes in N. C. Troops.—Col. M. D. Craton, 50th Reg't N. C. Troops, has resigned. This resignation promotes Lt. Col. James A. Washington, of Wayne, to the Colonelcy, and Maj. George Wortham, of Granville, to the Lieutenant Colonelcy.—*Raleigh Progress.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held at Big Rockfish Church on the 1st December, A SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY was organized by the appointment of Miss Charlotte Munroe, President; Miss Mary McFadyen, Treasurer; and Miss Margaret McNeill, Secretary. Contributions of any kind in aid of the above object thankfully received.

Cumberland county, Dec. 6, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A QUESTION FOR POLITICAL ECONOMISTS.

Messrs. Editors: What article of commerce is it, that, the more of it that is made, and the greater the competition in its manufacture, the higher the price is? D'ye give it up?

S-A-L T.

Messrs. Editors: In accordance with the request of Gov. Vance, a portion of the citizens of St. Paul's District, 59th Reg't, N. C. Militia have contributed the following: Mrs Alex McMillan, 1 pr shoes, 1 blanket, 1 pair pants; Miss Lizzy McMillan 3 prs socks; Miss Kate McDonald 1 pr socks; Miss McMillans (Cold Camp) 1 blanket; Mrs Cashwell 1 pr socks; Mrs Maley Smith 1 quilt; Mr Tatum 1 quilt; Mr Jas McNatt 1 pr shoes; Mrs Daniel Regan 1 blanket, 1 quilt; Miss Margaret McMillan 2 blankets; Mrs D Bethune 1 blanket, 1 pair socks; Mrs S McGoogan 1 blanket, 3 prs socks; Mrs Neill R McGeachy 3 prs socks; Mrs Merit Ausley 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 2 pr drawers, 2 shirts, 3 prs socks, 1 comfort, 1 pr gloves, 1 vest; Mrs Ann Johnson 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary Brown 1 blanket; Mrs Margaret McGoogan 1 blanket, 3 prs socks, 2 flannel shirts, 1 vest, 1 over coat, 1 pr gloves, ½ bus dried apples, red pepper, &c; Mrs Betsey McNair 1 blanket, 1 mattress, 3 neck comforts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks, dried apples, &c; Mrs Daniel C McNeill 1 blanket, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr flannel drawers, 1 pr cotton drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 bag of apples, 1 bundle soap; Mrs Dr D Smith 4 prs socks, and writing paper; Mrs Catharine McGeachy 3 blankets, 3 flannel shirts, 3 flannel drawers, 3 vests, 1 mattress, 1 over coat, 6 prs socks, dried apples, pepper, 1 box soap, writing paper; Miss Sallie McGeachy, 3 prs gloves; Mrs D McMillan 1 blanket; Miss Kate McMillan 1 neck comfort; Mrs John McRainey 1 blanket; D McMillan Esq 1 blanket; Mrs Catharine McCormick 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr socks, 1 over coat. D. BETHUNE.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In this vicinity, Nov'r 29th Mr. G. W. McMillan, aged 21.

In Virginia, 19th Sept., in the 25th year of his age, John McIntyre McNeill, of the "Highland Boys." After a long service he was wounded at Sharpsburg, and died two days afterwards.

In Robeson county, Oct. 30th, Mr. Owen McMillan aged 27 years, a member of Capt. Rankin's Company, Clark Artillery. [Presbyterian please copy.]

In the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va., Sept'r 20th, of typhoid fever, Mr William T. Hill, in the 20th year of his age, from Randolph county,—a member of Capt. Carr's Co. G, 46th Reg't. Another widowed mother bereft of her only child.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP OF 26TH REG'T N. C. T., NEAR PETERSBURG, VA. Nov. 19, 1862.

At a meeting of the Chatham Boys, Co. G, 26th Reg't N. C. Troops, Capt. H. C. Albright was called to the chair, and Lieuts. A. R. Johnson, W. G. Lane and Serg't R. E. Teague were appointed to draft resolutions for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of their departed comrade, JOSEPH SILER.

Whereas: In the dispensation of Almighty God, the iron shaft of death has been hurled into our midst and deprived our company of one of our brightest ornaments; therefore

Resolved, That we bow with humble submission to the will of God, still we lament the loss of our gallant comrade in arms, as we know that his place can never be filled.

Resolved, That while our loss is heavy, we find consolation in the thought that he died in the service of his country, nobly defending his rights and home.

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt commiseration to the friends and relations of the deceased, for the irreparable loss they have sustained in his untimely death.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the Raleigh Standard copy. H. C ALBRIGHT, Chm'n.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of Typhoid fever, at the residence of Mrs. Griffins, in Petersburg, Va., on the 28th Oct., after an illness of 2 months and 22 days, Capt. T. L. Ferguson, of Co. C, 26th Reg't, N. C. Troops.

He had, for a long time previous to his death, been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and his godly walk and conversation proved to all who knew him that his treasure was not of this earth, but he sought "a city not built with hands eternal in the Heavens."

Capt. Ferguson was among the first who enlisted in the cause of his country. He bade adieu to his kind parents, brothers and sisters, turned his back upon his pleasant home and went forth at his country's call to the "tented field," and notwithstanding the many allurements incident to camp life, he was still the humble christian, as when at home.

During his career as a soldier, he participated in the battle of Newbern, N. C., and the seven days' battle near Richmond, Va., and although the missiles of death flew thick and fast around him, he still continued fearlessly to lead his command ON TO VICTORY.

In all these severe conflicts he was unhurt, but on the 6th of Aug. he was seized with typhoid fever, which resulted in his death on the 28th Oct.

His last words were, "I am going where trouble is felt and fear'd no more."

NORTH CAROLINA M. E. CONFERENCE—APPOINTMENTS.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of North Carolina brought its proceedings to a close last night. The following appointments were announced:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—WM BARRINGER, P. E.

Raleigh, Jno S Long. Mission. To be supplied. Colored Congregation, To be supplied. Raleigh Circuit, Wm M Jordan. M J Hunt. Tar River, T B Ricard. Louisburg, T W Guthrie. Person Circuit, Jno Tillet J P Moore. Leesburg, Theo B Kingsbury. Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', J W Jenkins, A R Raven. Hillsboro' Circuit, W M Walsh, Williamson Harris, nominal. Alamance, J F Smoat. Editor Christian Advocate, Wm E Pell.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N. REED, P. E.

Greensboro', H T Hudson. Guilford, Zebedee Rush. Trinity College and High Point, J W Lewis, J Robbins. South Guilford, G E Wyche. Davidson, D W Doub. Washington, W B Richardson. Thomasville and Lexington, H. D. Wilson. Forsythe, J E Mann, C M Anderson. Winston, R A Willis. Stokes, B B Culbreth, S H Helzebreck. Wentworth, C M Pepper. Madison, D B Bruton. Yanceyville, P J Carroway. President Trinity College, B Craven. Agent Greensboro' College, Wm Closs.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—I. T. WYCHE, P. E.

Salisbury.—Wm H Wheeler. Rowan Circuit.—Jno R Brooks. East Rowan.—I W Avent. Mocksville.—R G Barrett, W W Albea. Statesville.—Jas B Bobbitt. Iredell.—W M Robey, Jas B Reeks. South Iredell.—F H Wood. Alexander, Carson Parker. Jonesville, W D Meacham. Wilkes, R T M Stephenson, J S Triplet. Surry, W A Smith. Blue Ridge, Jno M Gunn. Saura Town, to be supplied.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—L. N. HENDREN, P. E.

Washington, to be supplied. Roanoke Circuit, M C Thomas, N A H Goddin. Warrenton, Jno B Williams. Warrenton Circuit, Lemmond Shell, B F Long. Henderson, J H Wheeler, M H Haight. Granville, W C Gannon, J W Moore. Nashville, James Reed. Plymouth, ——. Williamston and Greenville, E A Wilson. Columbia, ——. Matamuskeet, ——. Bath, ——. Neuse, ——. Tarboro' J P Simpson. Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Hatteras, A D Betts, Chaplain in the army.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—C F DEEMS, P. E.

Newbern, ——. Centenary, C P Jones. Andrew's Chapel, ——. Newbern Circuit, ——. Snow Hill, Jas Wheeler, Jas J Hines, N A Hooker. Wilson, J H Cunninggim. Contentnea, C W King. Smithfield, L S Burckhead. Johnston, To be supplied. Goldsboro', A W Mangum. Everettsville, J M Andrews. Kinston and Lenoir Institute, G W Deems. Jones, ——. Trent, W F Clegg. Beaufort, ——. Ann's Street and Purdie's Chapel, Jno Jones. Straits, ——. Morehead City, L W Martin. Cape Lookout, ——. Pre't Wayne Female College, S M Frost.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—D B NICHOLSON, P. E.

Wilmington, Front and Fifth Streets, R S Moran. Topsail, J H Hill. Onslow, S D Peeler. Duplin and Magnolia, E A Yates, W H Moore. Sampson, Wm H Barnes. Elizabeth Town, D C Johnson, Bladen, South River, Whitesville, P H Scoville, F Culbreth, J C Brent. Smithville, J B Bailey, Wm M D Moore. Robeson, R P Bibb. North Hanover, J C Thomas.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—W. H. BOBBITT, P. E.

Fayetteville, J W Tucker. Evans' Chapel, ——. Fayetteville Circuit, C Plyler. Cape Fear, W S Chafin, G Farrar. Haw River, Peter Doub, J B Martin. Pittsboro', R S Webb, J W Tinnin. Deep River, C B Adams, I C Mosee. Montgomery, Jas W Wheeler. Rockingham, H H Gibbons. Uwharie—I J Gaddis. Asheboro', C H Phillips, J B Alford. Franklinsville, J F Farrar. Theo L Troy. Mission to China, P L Wood. John D Buie, Chaplain in the army.—*State Journal:*

A HANDSOME AFFAIR.—The Ladies of Salisbury got up a Fair last week for the benefit of the Salisbury Way-Side Hospital, and for the benefit of the suffering soldiers in the field. The sales and fees of one kind or another amounted to between $1600 and $1700, a noble contribution from the Ladies and their customers.

Dividend.—The Charlotte and S. C. Railroad company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

Cure for Diptheria.—A gentleman who has tried it assures us that Kerosene, or coal oil, is an almost infallible remedy for that terrible and fatal disease—diptheria. The remedy is to be applied externally, by rubbing the throat with the oil freely and frequently. It has cured numerous cases, as many, probably, as fifty in one neighborhood where our informant lives and he knows of but one case in which it failed. He regards it as the best remedy known for this disease. The remedy is a simple one, and easily tried.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 4th inst., by D. J. McAlister, Esq., Mr. JOEL MATTHEWS to Miss MARY C. WILLIAMS, daughter of Thos. Williams, Esq., of this county.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Morgan at Work again.—RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—The following official despatch has been received:

MURFREESBORO', Dec. 8.—An expedition sent under acting Brigadier General John H. Morgan, attacked an outpost of the enemy at Hartsville, on the Cumberland, yesterday morning, killed and wounded two hundred, captured eighteen hundred prisoners, two pieces artillery, and two thousand small arms, and all other stores at the position. On the previous day a small foraging train was captured by Gen. Wheeler, near Nashville, with fifty prisoners; and on the 5th, Col. Reddy's Alabama Cavalry also captured a train near Corinth, with its escorts and a number of negroes. Our loss at Hartsville about 125 killed and wounded. None at either of the other places.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen'l Comd'g.

Gen. S. COOPER, Richmond.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—A special dispatch to the "Advertiser and Register," dated Murfreesboro', 8th, says:

Morgan's command surprised a portion of Rosecrans' division yesterday, near Harrisville, fifteen miles northeast of Lebanon. After a sharp conflict they captured 1400 Abolitionists, six pieces of artillery and 1500 stand of arms, their wagon train and camp equipments. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is considerable. The weather is clear and freezing hard.

The Yankees again Repulsed.—GRENADA, Dec. 8.—General Lovell has defeated and driven back the enemy at Coffeeville, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing 35 prisoners. Our loss was 3 killed and 42 wounded. General Lovell brought the entire train of his corps safely to Grenada.

The "Advertiser" says that the advance of the enemy South, on both sides of Abbeville, made it necessary for Gen. Pemberton to withdraw his whole force to Grenada, thus preventing the enemy from gaining his flank and rear. Gen. Lovell was left to check the advance of the enemy's column.

Gen. Hindman at Vicksburg.—MOBILE, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Murfreesboro,' 8th, says: Gen Hindman last week crossed from Arkansas to Vicksburg with forty thousand men, and an expedition of twenty thousand it was said would move overland from Helena and Grenada on the 8th.

Important from the Albemarle Region.—We saw a private dispatch from Weldon to a member of the House of Commons received last night, stating that it was reported that the enemy were landing in large force in Gates County. If this be so an immediate attack on Weldon may be looked for and guarded against.

Raleigh Progress, 10th.

Yankee Movements in the East.—It is stated, on apparently good authority, that important movements are taking place amongst the forces of the abolitionists in Eastern North Carolina.

We understand that twelve regiments left Newbern on Saturday, destined, in the opinion of persons living near Newbern, for Wilmington. But from indications from the neighborhood of Weldon, we incline to the opinion that that point or Petersburg is menaced.

On Sunday two transports and five gunboats were ascending the Chowan, and we are informed that a land force, estimated at ten thousand, has been seen in motion from the neighborhood of Suffolk. This looks very much like a movement on Weldon, and it is believed that the forces from Newbern are also tending towards the Chowan.—*Raleigh State Journal*, 10th.

It is rumored that intelligence has been received that the Yankee iron-clad Passaic, left New York and reached Hampton Roads. After remaining there some days she left for the South, but was obliged to put back to the Roads in a disabled condition.

The Spoils Gathered in Kentucky.—A correspondent of a Mobile paper gives the following precise statement of Gen. Bragg's victories in Kentucky, in the following account of the much-talked of "jeans" and other supplies brought out from that State: The total amount received was 150,000 yards, which would make suits for 95,000 men. Of this amount, Gen. Kirby Smith received 90,000 yards, Gen. Bragg 23,000 yards. There was also brought out about 50,000 yards of calico and flannels.

Of captured property by Gen. Kirby Smith's army, there are 6,000 pairs of shoes, 3,000 blankests, 2,000 overcoats, besides shirts, socks and pants, with camp equipage worth $100,000.

DIED,

In this county, 26th Oct., Mrs. MARY RAY, consort of Mr. Duncan Ray, aged 70. Also, Oct. 12th, JAMES WHITFIELD, son of J. C. and M. J. McLean, aged 4 years, 6 months and 9 days.

In Randolph county, Nov'r 4th, Mr. CALVIN C. HIX, in the 25th year of his age; a worthy citizen and good neighbor. Also, on the 23d, of diptheria, Miss QUEEN ELIZABETH SPENCER, in the 14th year of her age, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Spencer.

In Richmond county, on the 28th Oct., Mr. PETER A. McEACHIN, in the 32d year of his age. Manly in his nature, generous in his impulses, ardent and sincere in his affections, energetic in his pursuits, honorable in all his transactions, together with a mind of superior intellectual endowments and varied attainments, it was but natural that the community in which he lived should look to him as one destined to fill places of honor and distinction. But alas! ere the elements of his nature were fully developed, the cold hand of death was laid upon him and he was numbered with the dead! By this dispensation of Providence, a wife and two small children are plunged in sorrow and grief. May He who tempers the winds to the shorn lambs, shield them from the rude blasts and tempests of this world. The subject of this notice bore his last illness with christian meekness and resignation, and expressed an abiding confidence in the hope of eternal happiness beyond the grave. Com.

In Richmond county, October 13th, of diptheria, MARY PHEBE, aged eight years. On the 20th, ANN ELIZABETH, aged 6 years; and on the 7th of Nov., JOSEPH WILLIAM, children of Daniel and Keziah Parsons. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

TO THE PARENTS.

Weep not, fond parents, dry thy tears
That glisten in thine eyes,
And learn, with fortitude to bear
The loss of three dear ties.
Those little ones that loved so well
Within thy arms to rest,
Have left this land of woe, to dwell
Within the Saviour's breast,
They grew, while here, as blooming roses,
Within this earthly bower,
But God, in his wisdom, chose
To take the lovely flowers.
Then give them up, and weep no more,
For vain are all thy sighs,
High up in heaven thy children soar,
With angels in the skies,
In paradise (home of the blest,)
Where all is bright and fair,
Fond parents, do thy children rest,
Beneath the Saviour's care.
Oh! parents, may such bliss be thine,
May you reach Canaan's shore;
And there within thine arms entwine
Thy children forevermore.

Of brain fever, in Arkadelphia City, Ark., Oct. 3d, HENRIETTA, only child of J. L. and M. J. Seawell, aged 5 years and 7 months.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to heaven conveyed
And bade it blossom there. Com.

To the Militia Officers in the Vicinity of FAYETTEVILLE: I call your attention to two members of my Company, who have been absent without leave for sometime, viz: T. A. YANCY and ALFORD BLACK. I understand that they have been seen in Fayetteville, and request the Militia Officers of the town to see that they return to duty immediately.

J. J. WICKER,
Capt. Co. H, 30th Reg't, N. C. T.

Jonesboro', Moore Co., N. C., Nov. 25. 82*3tpd

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that I protest in paying a judgment that was obtained against me at the Superior Court, held in Lumberton C. H., Robeson County, in September 1862—Plaintiffs, T. Sanderson and H. McLean; Defendant, E. Currie,—for various reasons, one is from the acknowledgment of one of the Attorneys in the case in the presence of witnesses which leads me to believe that the judgment obtained in said case is illegal and unjust.

E. CURRIE.

Nov. 29. 82*4tpd

SHOE HEEL ACADEMY.
Near Queensdale P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence Dec'r 8th 1862. The trustees have secured the services of James Patterson, whose reputation as a teacher is extensively known. The rates of tuition per session of five months are as follows: For Spelling, Reading and Arithmetic $8, for English Grammar and Geography $10, for Latin, Greek, Algebra, &c. $12.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, convenient to the school-house, at $15 per month.

As to health, morality and intelligence, the neighborhood will compare favorably with any in the State.

Dec'r 2, 1862. 83-1tsw*2pd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the late James Butler, at December Term 1862, of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate to make payment, and to all having claims to be settled, to present them in due time. THOS. W. DEVANE, Adm'r.

Dec. 1, 1862

Further Notice.

ON Monday the 22d of this month, I will sell on six months credit,

Corn, Fodder, Peas, Horse, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

at the late residence of James Butler, dec'd. I will also at the same time and place, hire out the Negroes and rent the Land for 12 months.

Dec. 1, 1862. THOS. W. DEVANE, Adm'r. 83-1tsw*2tpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will on the first day of January next at the Court House in Lumberton, hire out for twelve months TEN ABLE BODIED NEGRO MEN, among which there are two excellent Blacksmiths. The hirer will be required to give note and security for the hire.

R. KING.

Lumberton

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

We add to our Reporter's letter in last Observer some items of Wednesday's proceedings from the Raleigh papers:—

In the Senate, Mr. Eure introduced "a bill to organize the State reserves," it being the same as introduced in the House by the majority of the military committee.

Mr. Shipp, a bill increasing the salaries of the Comptroller and Secretary of State.

When the resolution remonstrating against certain parts of the Exemption law, requesting the repeal of the clauses exempting the owners of 20 slaves, horses, &c., came up on its 3d reading Mr. Graham opposed its passage, stating that he thought it unwise to meddle with the Confederate conscription law, as it had been fully acquiesced in by the people. Messrs. Brown and Murrill favored it, believing it an unjust discrimination and opposed to the spirit of our institutions. Mr. Graham thought the conscription law full of inconsistencies and inequalities, but that it should be left to the Confederate States to arrange this matter, as we had already acquiesced in it. War should be carried on and armies raised by the taxable wealth of the country, and not by indiscriminate conscription. Mr. Ellis favored the resolution. It was passed 25 to 10.

In the Commons, when the military bills came up Mr. Waddell said that he thought volunteering would not succeed; he feared a bill to compel people to enlist was necessary. He thought the bill would be an utter failure.

Mr. Cowles thought differently; the people would willingly enter the State service.

Mr. Shepherd heard Mr. Waddell's remarks with regret and could not concur in them. He was desirous to have the bill so moulded, as to give the people a chance for volunteering. If they did not, then the salvation of the country was the first duty of the General Assembly. The time has not come yet for North Carolina to throw herself across the path of the Confederate government. We have surrendered our military organization to the Confederate government and it became the State to do its duty firmly and unflinchingly. While he thought North Carolina ought to keep her faith with the general government, he would not allow her to be put under by asking in an obsequious manner for what a sovereign State had a right to demand. When she was refused, then let her look to her own interests. The Confederate government had not overlooked her interests, and shall we, without cause, obey what we like and disobey what we dislike? To save our State from the enemy is a duty; but are we called upon to recede from our duty to obey all laws of the Confederate States? Shall we stop to inquire whether the conscription law is constitutional or not? The Governor, in his inaugural, declared we were bound, in good faith, to obey that law.

Mr. McKay objected to the majority bill because it proposed to raise 5,000 men from those exempt by the Conscript law. He was in favor of the volunteer system; it had succeeded before and would succeed again. He opposed including magistrates and would not vote for that clause; they were wanting at home to levy taxes and transact the county business. He also warmly opposed exempting editors of newspapers, Physicians, and Colonels of Militia. He wanted no conflict with the Confederate Government, was in favor of calling out those under 18 and over 45.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr Graham offered a resolution in regard to the seizure of Rev. R. J. Graves, of Orange county, by a person purporting to be a provost marshal of the Confederate Government, declaring the right of citizens to have a hearing before arrest, and demanding his delivery to the civil authority of North Carolina.

J. P. H. Russ resigned his seat as Senator from Wake. Election ordered on the 25th inst.

The following bills on their 3d reading were passed: To amend an act to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina. For the benefit of Justices of the Peace, refugees from their county. To change the place for comparing the polls of the 44th Senatorial District. To establish a Bank in the town of Lincolnton. To construct a railroad from Dallas to Newton. To establish Bank of Graham.

The bill to amend the militia law passed its 2d and 3d readings under a suspension of the rules. The bill repeals that portion of the law requiring officers to drill in uniform, and requires the militia to drill not less than once in three months in time of war, and not less than once in six months in time of peace.

Bill to organize the State reserves—see synopsis of House committee bill, same with this—was taken up, and Mr. Matthews moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert the bill authorizing the acceptance of 10,000 volunteers, it being the minority report of the House Military Committee.

Mr. Eure opposed the amendment, thought voluntary enlistment too slow a process, wished to see the militia officers, and a due proportion of the Squires, in the service.

Mr. Outlaw thought the bill would conflict with the conscription law of Congress, was satisfied with one revolution at a time.

Mr. Copeland moved to amend the amendments, by requiring these volunteers to be raised from men not subject to conscription.

Mr. Smith of Macon said that the conscript law had acted unequally upon the people of the West, as they were almost entirely dependent upon white labor and thought it necessary to the very sustenance of the women and children of his section. He was for preventing revolution in the army by providing for the army and the wives and families of soldiers; thought that the issue had better be made here than in the army; that mutiny would ensue in the camps if the families of soldiers were reduced to starvation; would vote for the substitute in preference to the original bill.

Mr. Lassiter said that no one appreciated more highly the gallantry of our troops, or was more anxious to provide for the welfare of their families than himself. He concurred fully in Mr. Smith's views.

The bill was postponed to Friday.

In the Commons, on Thursday, bills and resolutions were introduced by: Mr. Headen, to inquire into expediency of an act to prevent slaves and free persons of color from owning dogs; Mr. Foy, requesting the Governor to correspond with the President relative to taking persons liable as conscripts into the corps proposed to be raised for State defence; and also providing for a draft, provided the corps shall not be raised by volunteers. Mr Foy moved a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its several readings. The House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. McCormick, to incorporate the Western N. C. Mining and Smelting Company; Mr. Grissom, authorizing the County Courts to call out such patrol as in their judgment may be expedient and necessary; Mr. Mann, for the benefit of persons who have entered vacant lands; Mr. Russell, authorizing J. H. Allen, late Sheriff, to collect arrears of taxes; Mr. Foy, to authorize M. L. F. Redd, an ex-Sheriff, to collect arrears of taxes; Mr. McNeill, for the better regulation of Common Schools.

The House resumed the consideration of the military bill.

Mr. Waddell proposed to amend, by authorizing the Governor to raise the force by any mode he might deem expedient.

Mr. Cowles opposed the amendment; he was opposed to requiring the Governor to call out this force from those alone that were not liable by age to conscript duty, up to 45; he did not think that the necessities of the State would allow this.

Mr. Fowle concurred with Mr. Cowles. He was unwilling as proposed by Mr. Waddell to shrink from the responsibilities of this measure, and at the same time impose it upon the Governor. He would not vote to authorize calling out a single man that was not included under the conscript act. To permit those to be called out who are not included in its provisions, would take away the small number of producers we now have left, and would entail upon North Carolina destitution and famine. He was for giving the Governor power to call out volunteers for this corps, from all the able bodied men in the State. He wanted to say to the people, that you may volunteer your services to defend the State in this her time of need. The gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Shepherd, had argued yesterday, that the minority bill would conflict with the conscript act, and the gentleman from Harnett, Mr. McKay, that both the majority and minority reports did the same thing; he did not assent to the position of either; he wanted to know why that that had been done by other States of the Confederacy without a conflict, could not be done by North Carolina. Were gentlemen prepared to say that North Carolina was not entitled to the same, and as many privileges, as any State in this Confederacy? Virginia and South Carolina had their reserves, and there had been no conflict about that. He said that it had been stated that the reserves in those States had been called out before the passage of the conscript law. He had been informed that officers from South Carolina had stated that a large portion of the force in that State had not been called out until after the passage of that act; but, to satisfy gentlemen that North Carolina had authorized the raising a force for separate State defence, he called their attention to an act passed in Sept. 1861, by our Legislature, providing for raising 8 regiments, (Mr. F. read the act,) and said here was authority before the passage of the conscript bill, and he wanted gentlemen to say if they thought that the Government ought not to have as much regard for a North Carolina Statute, as they had for one passed by a Virginia Legislature. As for the pay, as a matter of course the Confederate Government would pay our reserves as she does those of our sister States.

Mr. Waddell withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Ingram proposed to amend by providing for eight regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. Rejected.

Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution as an amendment, directing the Governor to call out the force provided for in the act of Sept. 1861. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Stancil proposed to amend so as to require the consent of the President before taking conscripts, but withdrew the proposition in favor of an amendment of similar import offered by Mr. Amis, who said that the commissioners who were at Richmond had received the President's promise that he would not withdraw the new levy from the State, but he thought that the President's consent ought to be obtained, otherwise a collision might take place between the State and Confederate officers.

Mr. Grissom contended that there could be no conflict with the Confederate authorities. His bill was perfectly in accordance with a law passed by the Confederate Congress and ratified by the President, providing for the raising of troops for special local defence. His bill was clearly within the purview of this act.

Mr. Amis wanted to avoid, if possible, coming in conflict with the Confederate Government; he preferred to have the bill in such shape as to first get the consent of the President before interfering with the execution of the conscript law; after doing this, and we were denied proper protection, would be time enough to consider if we could better defend ourselves.

Mr. Worth had no fears of a difficulty with the government on this score. Other States had reserves with the consent of the Confederate Government and it could not be presumed that North Carolina would be refused the same privilege. He was in favor of the minority bill and thought the volunteers would be quietly procured.

Mr. Flemming argued that a conflict with the Government would necessarily follow the carrying out of the bill in the form proposed by the minority.

The discussion was continued in an animated manner for a considerable time, by Messrs. Peebles, Amis, Person, Fowle, Grissom, Foy and Harris of Chatham.

Mr. Amis' amendment having been voted down, Mr. Person proposed an amendment, providing for pretty much the same thing, but more comprehensive. This was also lost, by a vote of ayes and noes, 60 to 36.

THE PROPOSED STATE TROOPS.

Our correspondent has sent us the military bills before the Legislature. We annex a full synopsis:—

The Bill reported by the military committee requires the Governor to call out 5000 troops, to be styled the State reserves, from the able bodied men between 18 and 45, not in Confederate service nor liable to be there by reason of the Conscription and exemption acts. Those between 18 and 40 are to be first called out, enrolled and put into camps of instruction for organization into regiments. Those between 40 and 45 to be enrolled at same time, and if the first class do not furnish 5000, the deficiency to be taken by draft from the 2d class. As soon as each regiment is organized consisting of 10 companies of not less than 75 nor more than 100 men each, the Governor to tender it to the Confederate States for local defence, to serve only within the State, unless the Governor may deem it advisable to send them into contiguous districts for state defence. The Governor is to appoint *all officers*, commissioning them either before or after enrollment of the men. The troops to be subject to the army regulations, to receive the army pay, to serve 3 years or for the war, unless sooner discharged. The Governor may send them home when not needed, but they remain subject to call during their term of service. Bounty $50. The Governor may raise this whole force by accepting volunteers by companies or individuals. The exemption clause is as follows:

That there shall be exempted from service under this act, the following, and no others: the judges of the Confederate and State Courts; not to include justices of the Peace,) with their clerks, marshals, sheriffs, ministers of the Gospel in charge of a parish or congregation; the officers and necessary employees of the Insane and Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their professions for ten years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners and mechanics of each railroad company; the Colonel or commanding officer of each regiment of the Militia; the Captain or commanding officer of each company, in case there be no commissioned officer forty-five years of age, but if there be one, he only shall be exempted; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president and professors of colleges; the principals and teachers of academies, who have been teachers continuously for seven years next before this day; the principal and a reasonable number of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, and shoes, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, providing for exemptions by agreeing to take and by taking no more than seventy-five per cent profit upon their manufactures, but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction of the enrolling officer, and the Governor upon an appeal to him from the decision of the enrolling officer, that such contract or agreement was *bona fide*, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty: and the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

The minority Bill, reported by Messrs. Cowles and Grissom of the House committee, authorises the Governor to accept 10,000 volunteers, over 18 years of age, not now in actual confederate service, to organize them into companies, regiments, brigades or divisions, subject to his command, as constitutional commander of the State's forces. Each regiment, as soon as organized to be tendered to the President for local defence on like conditions with the other bill. Company officers to be chosen by the companies; the Governor to appoint the others. The discipline and pay to be the same as in the army; the troops to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, but may be returned home subject to call during the year whenever needed. Bounty $50.

Headquarters, Camp of Instruction,
CAMP HOLMES, Nov. 29, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12.

I. COMMANDING OFFICERS of Militia Regiments are required to assemble all persons subject to the provisions of the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved Sept. 26, 1862, and enroll the same.

II An Enrolling Officer and an Examining Board will be appointed for each Congressional District, who will give due notice to the Commanding officers of Regiments to bring the Conscripts to the County-Seats of their respective Counties for examination. Immediately upon examination, the said Commanding Officers of Regiments will conduct all Conscripts not having received certificate of exemption, to the Camp of Instruction, near Raleigh

III. All persons who may desire to volunteer must do so before the 20th of December, the day set apart for enrollment, and must join Companies which were in the service of the Confederate States on the 16th of April 1862.

IV. Applications for exemption, must, in all cases, be made to the enrolling officer of the district; duplicate copies of said application being made in writing, duly sworn to before an acting Justice of the Peace and bearing the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, given under the County Seal and sent through the Colonel of the regiment An appeal may be taken from the decision of the enrolling officer to the Commandant of Conscripts.

V. All Conscripts engaged on Government works will be enrolled and returned to their said work.

In issuing the above orders for the enrollment of Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 40, the Commandant avails himself of the opportunity to thank the State Officers for their untiring and laborious efforts in the discharge of their duties and the efficient and ready assistance rendered to him in their official capacity heretofore.

The importance and absolute necessity of renewed energy and prompt action in executing these orders faithfully is fully expressed in His Excellency Governor Vance's General Orders, No. 10.

The efficiency of the army and the safety of our country depend in a great measure upon their faithful discharge of these duties.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.
E. N MANN, Adjutant.

Dec 8, 1862. 85tt

Headquarters 54th Reg't N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 10, 1862.

THE Commanding Officers of Companies of the 54th Regiment are hereby ordered to have their respective Companies at Military Green, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 20th inst., at 10 A. M. Each Commanding Officer will order every man in his District liable to Militia duty, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, and to furnish a correct list of their respective companies, and the age of each man.

By order, W. McL. McKAY,
Col. 54th Reg't N. C. M.

GEO. H. HAIGH, Adj't.
Dec. 11, 1862. 85-i3t

Headquarters 53d Reg't N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 10, 1862.

COMMANDING Officers of Companies of this Regiment are hereby ordered to have their respective Companies at the Court House in this place on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Each Commanding Officer will order every man in his District liable to Military duty, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, to report for duty at the above time and place, and to furnish a correct list of their respective Companies, and the age of each man.

By order,
JNO. A. PEMBERTON, Col. Com'dg.

C. E. LEETE, Adj't.
Dec. 11, 1862. 85-i3t

Attention, Friends of the 46th N. C. Troops.

I EXPECT to leave Thomasville, N. C., for the 46th Reg't on Tuesday morning, December 30th, and will be pleased to receive packages, or boxes of clothing, provisions, &c., for any company or member of the Regiment, delivered at Thomasville, Goldsboro', or Weldon or any points between. Potatoes, cabbages, onions, &c., are especially needed. Mark each box with *name, company and regiment*, care T. L. TROY, and it will be promptly delivered. T. L. TROY.

Dec. 9, 1862. 85-2t

General Military Hospital,
WILSON, N. C., Dec. 7, 1862.

IN obedience to Orders issued under a recent act of Congress to provide better for sick and wounded soldiers, I wish to employ eight females, active and intelligent, who are adapted to the work of attending to the sick and wounded in this Hospital. Pay per month, from thirty to forty dollars, with rations and lodging. Ladies of good character, who, in addition to good wages, are willing to do service to our sick and wounded soldiers, are here offered a suitable field for female patriotism and benevolence. Apply to the undersigned.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
85-3t] Surgeon in charge.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as teacher by a gentleman who has enjoyed the best educational advantages, and who has had nearly four years successful experience. The very best testimonials and references given. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any class in College they may desire to join, or well fitted, by a good business education, for the ordinary duties and business transactions of life. Address J. H. FOYE,
Care Col. J. T. HARRINGTON, Floydsville, S. C.
Oct. 31, 1862. 74*i9tpd

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having at December Term, 1862, of the County Court of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Neill G. McNeill, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors are requested to make prompt payment.

HECTOR McNEILL, Adm'r.
Dec. 10, 1862. 85- t

Barouche and Harness at Auction.

AT the Market at 11 A. M., on the 18th inst., I shall sell at auction One Barouche and Harness—nearly new. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec. 11. 85-2t

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will be in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 18th inst., with a few HORSES, suitable for almost any kind of service.

A. McDOUGALD.
Dec. 11. 85-2t

Corn Wanted.

COTTON YARN will be given in exchange, or CASH delivered in Fayetteville or at the Beaver Creek Factory. JOHN H. HALL,
Pres't B. C. M. Co.
Nov'r 6, 1862. 75-16w

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a STEAM MILL located on the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, about ninety miles from Wilmington, capable of cutting from four to five thousand feet of Lumber in ten hours. Also a Sash and Blind Factory, in good repair. Apply to J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1862. 68tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him for sale. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 10, 1863 92tly

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

From the London Times, Nov. 8.

The time has now come when the Americans must take an account of the events of the year 1862. The date of the last news is the closing week in October; in little more than a fortnight the beautiful autumn of the Western world would be succeeded by the first chills of winter, and the mounds of snow or deluges of rain would put an end to campaigning until the first three months of 1863 have come and gone. The autumn elections close the troubled year, for, whatever may be the councils of the President or his Generals, we can hardly doubt that the second march on Richmond will be delayed until the ensuing Spring. Thus we have come to the end of the second year of the great war for the Union. Misery beyond conception has fallen on a large section of the people; the most flourishing portions have been laid waste; the bodies of tens of thousands of brave men are mouldering in pits and trenches, wherever there has been a camp or a battle-field throughout the border States; a debt unascertained in amount, but known to be enormous, has been contracted, and must be paid or repudiated; and, above all, a fiendish hatred has been engendered between two kindred communities, which, whatever the event of the war, must poison all social intercourse for years, perhaps generations to come. And what is the result? Mr. Lincoln and his party have been dominant as no set of men ever were before in a land peopled by the English race. They have governed twenty millions of their country with a revolutionary freedom from the trammels of law. They have seized their political opponents, dragged them from their beds at the dead of night, hurried them off to military prisons, and kept them there for months without even informing them of their crime. They have not only suspended the *habeas corpus*, but insulted and threatened the highest Judges in the Union, the legal interpreters of the Constitution. They have carried on war with a barbarity at which the world has stood amazed, destroying harbors, burning river-side towns, putting the inhabitants of captured places to hard labor, contrary to all the laws of war, and even wreaking a shameless vengeance on women. They have passed a Confiscation Act, to enable them to plunder their enemies, and they have forced on their Chief a proclamation which is to excite, if possible, an ignorant race to deeds of murder, lust, and rapine. And what is the result at the end of the second year of war? To what purpose have these multitudes perished—these millions of money been wasted? To what purpose has the industry of the chief European nations been impaired, and the population of an English province beggared? Let the accounts which we are now publishing from America answer the question. It is plain that a change is coming over the people of the Northern States. Everywhere there are signs that men are roused to ask themselves what is this Government to which they have surrendered their liberty, their national honor, their private fortunes, their very lives; what is this war of extermination against six or seven millions of their own race whose only fault is that they have asserted that right of self-government which all Americans hold to be the foundation of human institutions; and what are the military achievements of this political party which is so unscrupulous in its practices, both towards its own citizens and the enemy? Are the destinies of America to be in the hands of those who, while they violate all constitutional law in the North and all military and international law in the South, are unable to advance the cause of the Union by a single decisive campaign?

The most important events within the last month have been the elections. From the returns already made it is beyond a doubt that throughout the wole country the distrust and hatred of President Lincoln's Government are becoming every day stronger. * * * It is generally admitted that the Republican majority which brought Mr. Lincoln and his friends into power two years ago has been destroyed by the mingled incapacity and violence which are displayed at Washington. A brilliant despotism may blind a nation for a time, but a Government that is at once tyrannical and stupid cannot long avert its overthrow.

The discontents of the Northern people are, however, only beginning. The feelings indicated by the rise in gold and exchange, by the cessation of immoderate boasting, and by the calmness with which the prospect of European intervention is discussed, are likely to extend during the ensuing winter. Until within a week of our latest news the public were amused by continual reports of a speedy advance of McClellan. The drama of "On to Richmond" was to be performed a second time in the season of 1862; only this time the march was not to be from the point of a promontory in the Atlantic, but along the valleys and over the hills of Virginia. The new Federal levies were to be hurled across the Alleghanies, and to close the campaign by the capture of the enemy's capital But as the season advances these expectations seem to be again passing away. We must refer our readers to our American news for the means of judging what are the chances of a Federal victory over General Lee before the winter closes in. And it is not so much to our own correspondence that we would direct his attention as to the extracts from the New York World and the New York Times, the latter a strongly Republican Journal, and till lately a noisy asserter of the 90 days' theory. The state of the army, the weariness and disgust of the officers, the demoralization of the men, the want of common necessaries, the deficient clothing and bedding, and the consequent difficulty of an advance, are told with a candor which is itself a sign of the times. Three or four months' inaction seemed unavoidable, and yet this prospect was looked on with the greatest alarm. "The army," says the World, "will be sunk almost irretrievably in demoralization if it stands still until another season. With all our immense levies, 6 months hence will not find us practically a whit stronger than we are now." The Abolitionist New York Times is equally desponding. "All patriotism seems eaten out of the hearts of the regular army men," is its comment on the dislike which the best officers notoriously feel for the war. Of the men it is said that "plunder, licence, abandonment of self-respect and general demoralization are sufficiently widespread to be alarming."

All these things combined give us reason to hope that the light of reason and humanity is dawning again in America after a long obscuration. It is not only that Gen. McClellan's army is unable to take the field, and that the men of whom it is composed are quarrelling and plundering, and deserting in presence of a victorious enemy, but it is that men dare to speak out, and tell us that all this is going on, and that there is little hope of its amendment. Evidently the reaction from the frenzy of the past eighteen months has begun, and we may cherish some hope that the worst is past.

President Davis in Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, Dec. 11.—President Davis made a speech here this morning. He thinks that Toryism in East Tennessee is exaggerated. He will spend a day here on his return from the West. He is in fine health and spirits.

Suffering Soldiers.—A soldier froze to death at Camp Lee on Saturday night last. Twenty other soldiers are there without even a blanket to protect them from the weather.

Richmond Whig, 11th.

PRAYER FOR PEACE,
FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Will you please give admission to your columns to the accompanying address and prayer:

Dear Sisters of the Confederate States: Those to whom Christ is precious—and also those to whom "He hath no form or comeliness"—We are all alike involved in, or threatened by, one common calamity; should we not call upon the Lord in this our day of tribulation, if peradventure he will hearken and hear?

Nineveh, wicked, heathen Nineveh, was heard when she humbled herself before the mighty God of Jacob; shall not we then draw nigh who can plead the merits of "His Son, our Saviour?" I would humbly propose to you, my sisters, that at 12 M., on every Monday until peace be declared, the united voice of our supplications should ascend unto the God of nations.

"Let those who always pray, now pray the more,
And those now learn, who never prayed before."

And as in a concert of prayer it is desirable that thoughts as well as feelings should be in unison, I would humbly submit for your use a form of prayer written by ONE OF THE MARYS, and most heartily endorsed by ONE OF THE MARTHAS:

O Lord, our Heavenly Father! look down in thine infinite compassion upon us, thine afflicted children, and hear and save us! Hear the prayer of the mothers and daughters of this land, as with united voice they implore thy forgiveness and blessing—the blessing of *peace*, a permanent and honorable peace Oh, deliver us from our enemies, and from the hand of those that hate us, and enable us to forgive our enemies as we hope to be forgiven and accepted of thee. Oh Lord! let not Satan rage and rule in them longer. Cast out the evil spirits that possess them, and enable them to "sit at the feet of Jesus" "clothed and in their right mind." And oh, Thou Almighty God, our Saviour! the Prince of Peace, who with a word once stilled the raging waves of the sea, come now and say to this tempest of human passions, "Peace, be still." Oh Thou blessed Spirit of Love and Peace, descend and scatter the thick darkness that reigns around, comfort the widow and the fatherless, bind up the broken in heart, hear the sighing of the prisoner and captive, and send deliverance. Dissolve the hatred and power of the armies that threaten us Bless our noble soldiers, and restore them in peace and joy to their homes Reward their devotion and sacrifices, and above all give unto them eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ. May the time *now* come when the nations shall learn war no more. May there *now* be a universal "*death* unto sin," and "new life unto righteousness," and may "the kingdoms of the world" become "the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ"

And now unto Him who hath loved us and washed us in his own blood, be all glory and power, and dominion, world without end. *Amen.*

SALT! SALT!

SQUAD No 4. Bailey's X Roads Salt Company will meet at Antioch, on Friday the 19th inst., 11 A. M. All the Stockholders are earnestly requested to attend—those who have received salt and those who have received none. Important business will be transacted. Punctual attendance is necessary.

ALEX'R McMILLAN, Sec.
Dec 8, 1862. 1tpd

IMPORTANT SALE OF NEGROES.

HAVING been appointed Commissioner, I will on the 6th day of January, 1863, sell the following SLAVES, viz; BOB, LEWIS, WELLS, LIZZIE and her TWO CHILDREN. Sale to take place at the Court House in Clinton. Terms: six months' credit, with interest from date; notes with approved security required before the property is removed

JACOB UNDERWOOD,
Adm'r of Eli Underwood, dec'd.
Nov. 8, 1862. 86*3tpd

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on THURSDAY the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., that desirable two-story Residence on east side of Green street and one door north of James Kyle, Esq., at present occupied by Mr. David Wemyss, well known as the late residence of James Banks, Esq., containing six Rooms and four fire places, situated in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the town, and having an excellent well of water. To persons desirous of purchasing a convenient and comfortable residence to the business portion of the Town there is none offering that affords greater facilities.

ALSO, the Lot on the opposite side of the street having a Lawyer's Office lately occupied by Jos. Baker, Jr., Esq.; also, a Stable in good repair.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Dec. 11, 1862. 85i2t

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on the first of January 1863, the DWELLING HOUSE near Mallett's Mill, known as the Crusoe House, belonging to the estate of the late M. W. Jessup.

Also the HOUSE and LOT in Campbellton, on Russell street, at present occupied by Angus Carter.

Also, will be rented for one year, the DWELLING HOUSE near the Mile Branch, known as the residence of the late Duncan Campbell.

Will be hired for one year, the NEGROES belonging to the Estates of W. S. Jessup, J. Johnson, and others.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Dec. 8, 1862. 85tt

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term, 1862, will be sold on the 1st January, 1863, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable Tract of LAND and the improvements thereon, known as Holly Spring, the late residence of James Baker, dec'd. The said Tract of Land contains 280½ acres, upon which is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn and Stables, &c., and in addition one of the finest Springs in the county. The said residence is about 2½ miles from the Market House, on the north prong of Cross Creek, and on the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road; and has open land enough, under fence, for a 1½ or 2 horse crop, together with a Meadow, containing several acres as good as any in this section. The said tract of land adjoins the lands of Joshua Carmon, the Summer residence of Wm. McIntyre and that of the late John D. Eccles, Esq. Any one desirous of viewing the premises, can do so upon application to either of the subscribers or to Jno. W. Baker, Jr., either of whom will take pleasure in exhibiting the premises, and giving any further information in reference thereto. Terms at sale.

WM. HUSKE, Commissioner.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Dec. 4. 83-its

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Geo. W. Williams & Co., *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.
Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6w

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Thomas J. Clegg *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.
Death of Plaintiff suggested—I. N. Clegg, Executor, comes into Court and makes himself a party.

ORDERED by the Court in two cases of the above entitled cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear, plead and replevy, or judgment will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.
Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6tpd

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Harris Tysor, *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in Five cases of the above entitled Cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the defendants in said case to appear, plead, answer, or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D., 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.
Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6tpd

WAR NEWS.

Heavy Fighting at Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—Despatches received by the Government from Fredericksburg up to 12½ o'clock on yesterday, state that at 5½ in the morning, the enemy attempted to lay down pontoon bridges at three points; one at the site of the railroad bridge which spanned the river at the lower end of the town; another at the ford above the town, and between it and Falmouth, and the third below the mouth of Deep Run, which is, perhaps, three miles below the city.

The attempts at the first named points were repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy our sharpshooters and skirmishers co operating with the artillery in the affair. At the lower point the pontoniers were protected from the fire of our artillery by the river bluff, and the command of the position by the enemy's guns rendered sharpshooters unavailable. At 12½, the bridge was reported as nearly complete.

The troops engaged were Longstreet's. The cannonading was very severe. Passengers report that several houses were burned during the fight

P. S.—A despatch from Fredericksburg, dated at 6 o'clock, says that the enemy were then crossing on their pontoon bridge.

Reaching the Southern bank, they will be in a sheltered nook, between the bluff and the river This space is of horse-shoe shape, and sufficient, perhaps, to contain ten thousand men. Above and below it is said that the bluff approaches the river, and the channel the Southern shore; so that the enemy cannot march up or down the river under cover of the bluffs Their only course is to ascend the bluff, when they will be covered by our batteries.

About thirty of our wounded *men*, we understand, were brought down last night on the train

Enquirer

RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—Through passengers who arrived here last night from Fredericksburg we learn that simultaneously with his attempt to throw his pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock the enemy bombarded the town. The few inhabitants still remaining there began to leave immediately and make their way towards Hamilton Station, on the railroad. A number of the houses in the town were struck, and two of them, Mr. John C. King's, near the depot, and a Mr Scott's, were burned. One of the church steeples was also struck, and some say knocked down. The number of casualties to citizens is variously stated. Some accounts say that only one man was killed, and another wounded. But persons who were among the last to leave the town report that there were six citizens killed, among whom were a woman and her infant.—*Examiner.*

The statements of losses on either side are various. The Yankees, from all accounts, suffered heavily from the fire of our sharp-shooters.

Whig.

The Last Yankee Raid in Onslow.—We learn that the Yankees, in their recent visit to Jacksonville, (Onslow Court House,) did less damage than might have been expected. About the only thing they took from the Court House, was the clothing contributed by the people of the county for the use of the Onslow soldiers in the Confederate army. A gentleman from Onslow, who was here this week, informs us that the records of the county were not disturbed. The boat was a side paddle iron steamer of 80 to 90 feet long. When she got up into New River, the tide was unusually high, indeed unprecedentedly so. The enemy will hardly make another steamboat excursion to Jacksonville.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Northwestern Virginia.—The Yankee General Milroy is carrying things with a high hand in Northwestern Virginia. He has assessed a tax upon the inhabitants of Tucker county, to pay for certain pretended robberies *perpetrated* upon the Union men by *guerillas, and upon their failure* to comply with the demand within a certain specified period, threatens to put the following order into execution:

"If they fail to pay at the end of the time you have named, THEIR HOUSES WILL BE BURNED AND THEMSELVES SHOT, AND THEIR PROPERTY ALL SEIZED. And be sure that you carry out this threat rigidly, and show them that you are not trifling or to be trifled with.

"You will inform the inhabitants for ten or fifteen miles around your camp, on all the roads approaching the town, upon which the enemy may approach, that they must dash in and give you notice, and that upon failure of any one to do so, their houses will be burned and the men shot."

This document has been or will be sent to President Davis. The people of the Northwest need protection from the mercenary Yankees who are robbing them of all they can lay their hands upon, and then charging the crime upon Southern men.

Richmond Whig.

The Yankees at Galveston.—We learn that the Yankees have not succeeded in taking possession of the city of Galveston, and that they are sitting still, with their double *shotted guns* pointed at a peaceable people, not daring to do more.

Galveston Island is a strip of land from three to ten miles from the main land and thirty miles in length, and from one to three miles wide. Across the eastern end of the island is the city, extending to within a mile or two of the point or extreme eastern end. Around this point is the channel to the harbor, which lies north of the city. Within this harbor, and abreast of the city, are the Federal vessels, with their guns double-shotted pointing at the town. This is all the possession they have got of it. They have made no permanent landing, and really have no more possession of the city than have our forces.

Five miles west of the town is the railroad bridge connecting the island with the main land. Our forces hold the bridge, with batteries on both sides, and are in full possession of the island itself. Our scouts scour the city whenever they please, and arrest all persons who appear to be disaffected and send them within our lines.

Richmond Examiner.

Items from the North.—Northern papers to the 8th bring but few items.

The Herald conjectures that Bank's expedition is designed to advance upon Richmond by way of the York and James rivers.

Grenada was occupied by the Yankee cavalry Monday, 1st December. Fifteen locomotives and one hundred cars were burned.

The cold on Saturday night was intense. The Abolition troops suffered considerably. Six abolition pickets are reported to have been frozen to death. The ice in the Potomac near Acquia creek is nearly two inches thick.

Seventy-five thousand ($75,000) dollars had been subscribed at New York for the operatives at Lancashire, England.

Gold was held in New York at 131½; Exchange 146. Cotton was dull—no quotations given. Three million bales of cotton were shortly expected from the South.

Distressing Intelligence.—Wm. A. Graham, Senator from Orange, received a telegram yesterday communicating the unwelcome intelligence that his residence in Hillsboro' had been entirely consumed by fire. The fire occurred about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr Graham's library and books, we learn, was saved. The fire is supposed to have been purely accidental. The loss is heavy—say $12,000 to $15,000.

Raleigh Progress, 12th.

Died.—At Richmond on the 8th inst., of typoid pneumonia, Jackson Triplett, of the 54th Regiment.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

THE ENEMY AT FREDERICKSBURG.—It will be seen that the vandals have again gotten possession of Fredericksburg, and this time have pretty well destroyed it. We had hoped that Gen. Lee would succeed in repelling their attempts to cross the river; but we have high military authority for the supposition that he has permitted it, for purposes which the future may disclose. He made a show of resisting the crossing on Thursday with both artillery and small arms, but on Friday the artillery had been removed and only sharpshoopers were left to oppose the enemy's advance. This indicates a plan to draw the enemy on. In confirmation of this view, another distinguished officer now in this State said ten days ago that he thought General Lee would permit the enemy to cross and to follow him to such place as he chose to fight them at. So we are of good cheer, and await the result with hope, with confidence in our General and his army, and a firm reliance upon the Almighty arm.

The movements in the Eastern part of our State and the adjoining border of Virginia are deeply interesting, and we look for results with painful anxiety.

All the particulars that have reached us will be found under the proper head:

A friend writes us from Raleigh on Saturday:—

"Col. Mallett's Conscript Regiment left here this evening for Kinston. It is one of the best Regiments that has ever gone into service, as it is a picked one. Reported heavy fighting at Kinston. Gov. Vance is there."

LATEST.—The same friend writes us yesterday 5 P. M.

"The city is in excitement. Reports reach us of hard fighting at Kinston, of an advance towards Weldon, and of heavy fighting at Fredericksburg. I would not be surprised, if to-morrow morning brought us news of an attack on Wilmington. A dispatch from Goldsboro', 1 o'clock, says that the enemy are at the county bridge one mile below Kinston, and at the breastworks. They have gunboats in the river."

On the Way Bill from Raleigh, 6 P. M. yesterday:

"Fighting going on below Kinston all day. Gen Evans says he will whip them if his reinforcements come up in time, —— regiments on their way from Petersburg. Col Mallett's Reg't went into the fight this morning cheering. Gov. Vance received this news at 2 o'clock to-day at Goldsboro,' where he now is.

"From Richmond by the cars this afternoon: Heavy fighting at Fredericksburg yesterday; the enemy were repulsed three times with heavy loss. We lost 4 Generals—Hood, Kershaw, Gregg and Cobb. This news is brought by several passengers."

Another friend adds to the above as follows:—

"The news from Fredericksburg is not reliable. I will telegraph to-night and also to-morrow for the killed and wounded [if any] in Starr's Company."

A GOOD SIGN.—We have had occasion to notice the growing favor of Confederate bonds among the people of the Confederacy, who thus show that they are determined to sustain their government in its struggle for independence. But a better sign still is furnished by the Richmond Enquirer, which has it from a source commanding its fullest confidence, that *"our government has had proffers of loans from the capitalists of a number of the countries of Europe."* Our own people might reasonably be expected to risk something of the kind in a cause all their own; but when foreigners, who have no personal interest in that cause, and upon whom we have no claim but that of an outraged humanity, come forward with their money, it is a sign not only of sympathy with us, but of confidence in the justice of our cause and of its speedy triumph.

The Enquirer regards the fact as an indication of the purposes of the European courts. "The bankers of the European capitals have (says the Enquirer) long been proverbial for their far-seeing sagacity, and for their success in obtaining in advance of others accurate information of the purposes of their rulers. Hence the exchange quotations are an accurate political as well as financial barometer.

"At the same time that the above is true, we learn with equal certainty, that Europe has been scoured for a loan by the United States authorities, but scoured in vain.

"This preference of our credit over that of our foes is shown by men whose business it is to make their investments according to their *judgment* upon *facts*. It tells of the confidence of the best informed in Europe in our independence, solvency and honor."

A Mobile soldier, who had been sick in the house of a wealthy capitalist in Richmond writes home that his host informed him that a partner in an English hardware establishment has collected upwards of a million of dollars in this country and invested the amount in Confederate 8 per cent. bonds, which he says will now sell readily in England at 75 to 90 cents in the dollar, and that when the Confederacy is recognized they will go up to 125 or 150. Many large houses, he says, have hundreds of thousands of dollars of these bonds, and consider them a splendid investment. As to recognition, it is sure to take place in a few months. Inquiries being made respecting the Confederate navy reported to be building in England, the gentleman said that nothing certain was known. It is a fact, however, that a good many large steamers are building, but for what purpose nobody can tell. The shipyards are kept locked and no one is allowed to visit them.

AN ARBITRARY ACT.—A good deal of excitement has been produced in Raleigh and elsewhere in the State by the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Graves, of Orange county, and his removal to Richmond and confinement in prison there. It appears that Captain Maccubbin, chief of the Richmond detective force, was sent to Orange county to make the arrest; that he arrived on Sunday and found Mr. Graves engaged in conducting religious services in the Presbyterian Church at or near "The Oaks." Maccubbin sat down quietly in a pew until the conclusion of the services, when he arrested Graves but allowed him to preach another discourse that evening, the Captain attending on his ministry. He slept with his prisoner that night, and started to Richmond with him the next day. Mr. Graves is a Northern man by birth, but graduated at William and Mary College, Virginia.

Gov. Vance was telegraphed to about it, and, being himself about to leave Raleigh for Wilmington, asked the Mayor of Raleigh to stop the parties on their arrival at Raleigh; but they appear to have taken some other route, as the Mayor could not find them in the cars. The next that is heard of them is their arrival in Richmond and imprisonment of Graves.

Such arbitrary acts are of very bad tendency. They are too like those of Lincoln. The case of Respass, formerly Mayor of Washington, in this State, produced an indignant feeling utterly disproportioned to the importance of the man himself. The objection was that a man, any man, high or low, was arrested by military authority, without warrant, and without a definite charge, and carried out of the State to be imprisoned and tried by a military tribunal, instead of being tried at home, in the courts and under the laws of his own State. Respass had some sort of a military trial at Richmond and was "honorably acquitted," though it is thought that if he had been arrested and tried under our own laws he would have been convicted and punished.

As to Mr. Graves, we suppose his offence consists in a letter which he wrote some weeks ago and which the Richmond Enquirer published. Somebody who had returned from the North had given the Enquirer an account of the anti-war feeling that was manifesting itself extensively there. Mr. Graves, who had been captured as a Chaplain in our army, and had spent some time as a prisoner among the yankees, wrote to contradict that view of Northern feeling, and to show what prodigious preparations they had made, and how determined they were to prosecute the war to the last extremity. We did not like the tone of the letter, but if Mr Graves was justly liable to arrest for writing it, the Editor of the Enquirer surely ought to go to prison with him for the greater offence of publishing it.

It will be seen that the subject has been brought before the Legislature.

SALT.—Gov. Vance paid a visit to Wilmington last week, having in view a reduction of the price of Salt. And we learn that he succeeded in obtaining a considerable reduction. Well done, Governor; and well done, salt makers, who have the patriotism to listen to his arguments.

The above was put in type on Saturday. We regret to learn now that our informant was mistaken, and that nothing has as yet resulted from the Governor's visit. A meeting of salt makers, (thinly attended as we hear,) referred the Governor's propositions to a committee, to report to an adjourned meeting to be held to-day.

By the way, in the Journal this morning we find an article about salt, which appears to have been printed with a view to create an impression that a violent assault had been made upon the salt makers in the Observer of last Monday. Very far from it. And if the Journal had done us the justice to copy the very few remarks with which we accompanied the whole of its own article on the subject, its readers would have seen that our object was to show that the Journal had come into our own way of thinking, and that in defence of its salt making neighbors it was now using exactly the reasoning to which we could not induce it to listen when advanced by us in favor of our cotton manufacturing neighbors. That was all, except that we expressed an earnest desire that the Journal's neighbors would follow the good example set by our neighbors, and reduce prices in the same proportion.

The Journal thinks our ideas of the cost of making salt "simply ridiculous," and that he who sells salt at $2 will lose and not make money. Perhaps so. Yet we know that salt is brought here from the Virginia works, for which only $1 50 a bushel is paid at those works; and our estimate as to seacoast salt was based on information from those who knew. This last, however, was received some time ago, and very lately, we understand, the expense of salt-making has been so increased as to reduce profits to 1000 per cent. per annum instead of 2000. We speak from information from a salt-maker received on Saturday. He is one of a company which has been in operation only since the last great rise in corn, teams, wood, &c. It cost them $12,000 to go into operation, and 5 weeks' work returns them their capital invested. That is a profit of 100 per cent. in five weeks; and a little more than 1000 per cent. per annum.

We very well understand all the difficulties in the way of reducing prices of necessary articles without throwing all the advantage into the hands of speculators. But they can be overcome. The cotton manufacturers have succeeded in doing so most effectually. They could have avoided the reduction without conflict with the laws, just as the salt-makers do, but they have decided to do otherwise. Cannot the salt-makers follow the example? Cannot the Journal assist in the effort to induce them to do so, instead of continuing to find fault with the cotton and woolen manufacturers who sell at reduced prices, and to invent pleas for the salt manufacturers whose prices have gone up instead of down?

FIRE.—On yesterday morning at 1½ o'clock a fire broke out in the kitchen of Maj. A. M. Campbell, corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, which soon communicated to the large dwelling and other buildings and swept the whole. The fire was evidently accidental. Mr. Campbell was partially insured for $1500 in the Fayetteville Mutual Co. Most of his furniture was saved, but partly damaged by the removal.

As usual, the Engines belonging to the town were so entirely out of order that they were not even brought to the spot. If they had been in working order, Maj. Campbell's dwelling might have been saved.

With most thoughtful kindness the Fire Company at the Arsenal, a mile distant, brought one of the Engines from that establishment down, and under the efficient management of its Captain, Charles Banks, and his officers and men, prevented the large wooden warehouses on the West side of Gillespie street from being destroyed, and with them probably all the buildings upon the square.

We regret to state that Col. d'Lagnel, in his efforts to co-operate with the Company in its generous labors to arrest the progress of the fire, received a painful contusion of the ancle, which we fear will confine him to his room for some days, or possibly weeks.

ANOTHER.—At 8 A. M. yesterday, a large servants' house on the premises of Mr. E. J. Lilly, 1½ miles from town, took fire, from accident or carelessness, and was consumed.

SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH.—A new motive is given to the people at home to work for the soldiers, and to give money or any thing else for their comfort and safety, in the fact that one of those soldiers—the gallant defenders of their country—was actually frozen to death on the cold night of last week. If this dreadful casualty has occurred thus early in the season, what may we not fear in the course of the long winter which is to follow, with its bleak and bitter days and nights, and to men exposed to it all without proper and sufficient clothing? How can we do too much for men thus devoting themselves to our safety and the liberty of their country.

By the way, we have on hand, on every publication day, more lists of contributions than we can conveniently publish, and are consequently obliged to postpone some of them; but they shall all have a place. As we have heretofore stated, these lists give us a good deal of trouble, and take the space which might be occupied by matter of more general interest; yet we do not by any means grudge that space, for they serve as a constant reminder to every reader of the duty to do all he can in the cause. Nothing is more likely to accomplish this than to have before us the evidences that others are so doing. But for this consideration we would long ago have excluded such lists by charging for their publication, as some other papers do which take a different view of the subject.

WAKING UP FROM A DELUSION.—The Chicago Tribune, one of the most rabid of the yankee papers, freely confesses that the idea of "starving out the South" was a wretched delusion, gathered from Helper's book, from the New York Tribune, and from Wendell Phillips's speeches, which has cost the yankees, says the Chicago paper, more blood and treasure than all the Southern armies. It quotes a few of their sayings, as follows:

"The South would not leave the Union though a bridge of gold was built to pass over." * * * "The South could not exist three months without Northern clothes, tools, nor manufactures." "The whole civilized world would be with the free North in a contest with the slaveholding South." "The Southerners are semi-barbarians (*vide* Sumner,) and have not the moral or physical stamina that would fit them to fight Northerners," &c.

These are certainly laughable yankee notions, and deserve to be recorded side by side with the sayings of those on this side of the line who insisted upon it that we should have "peaceable secession," that "they would drink all the blood spilt in the war," &c. &c.

LINCOLN'S STATE PRISONERS.—In our last was a brief telegraphic announcement that Lincoln had ordered the release of all the Maryland and other State prisoners confined in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. And accordingly the following were released on the 27th ult:

George P. Kane, George William Brown, Chas. Howard, Frank K. Howard, Henry M. Warfield, William G. Harrison, Robert Hull, S. Teackle Wallace, Chas. Magill, Wm. Gatchell, Thomas W. Hall, T. Parkin Scott, Wm. H Winder, B. L. Cutter.

These are among the most distinguished citizens of Maryland, including Mr. Brown, who was Mayor of Baltimore when seized. They were seized in their houses at midnight, carried off by large armed forces, imprisoned for various periods, from one year to seventeen months, and now released without trial, and without even a charge having been preferred against them! Such is the present "land of the *free* and the home of the brave"!

On their return to Baltimore they were met at the depot by an immense and enthusiastic concourse of friends, of both sexes, who welcomed them with cheer upon cheer.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The proceedings up to Thursday night are given in preceding page.

In the Senate, on Friday, a report from the committee proposing to adjourn on the 22d inst. to Nov. 1863, was recommitted. Mr. Wright, from select committee, reported a resolution that the Confederate Government had no right to seize the W., C. & R. R. iron, protesting against it, and directing the Governor to inform the Sec'y of War thereof. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Wiggins introduced Mr. Worth's Revenue bill, which was made the order for Monday and until completed.

The consideration of the Military bill was resumed, and Mr. Matthews introduced a substitute authorizing the Governor to accept any number of volunteers over 18, for defence of the State, and tender them to the President. Mr. Copeland moved to except those liable to conscription. He thought conscription had saved the country, wished no conflict with the C. S., and deplored the tendency to partyism so manifest in the Legislature. Mr. Warren differed with Mr. C., and as to partyism replied that it had been forced upon the State by Mr. C's friends, who had drawn party lines a year or more ago. Mr Brown did not believe conscription constitutional, nor did many who voted for it. He as they acquiesced in it as necessary because of the negligence of the Gov't in not calling for volunteers for the war, who could have been had in any number. At the proper time he would offer an amendment protesting against making the conscription a precedent for the future. He wished to uphold State sovereignty, believing that the General Government was the creature of the States, and that the observance of the written Constitution was the safeguard of the Confederate Government itself. The bill was postponed to Monday.

In the Commons, on Friday, the adjournment committee's report was tabled. Mr. Mann from the committee reported as to the military arrests in Raleigh of Mr. Headen and others, that they had examined Lieut. Walker and Gen. Martin, who stated the men had exceeded their orders, which were only to arrest deserters; that they were also intoxicated at the time. Gen'l Martin had taken measures to have them punished. Mr. McKay introduced a resolution to repay the county of Harnett for subsistence furnished to Capt. Murchison's cavalry company. Mr. Horton, a resolution to inquire why so large a number of our troops have not been paid their bounty. Carried. Mr. Bryson, a bill to punish extortion. Mr. Fleming, to prevent planters from producing more than 400 lbs. of tobacco or cotton to each hand during the war. Resolutions to hold evening sessions and limiting speeches to 15 minutes were adopted.

The Military bill was discussed during the remainder of the session, the point at issue being the manner of selecting officers for the troops. Nothing was concluded.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec 13.

The House to-day did little talking and much work. The following from the Senate passed their 3d and 3d readings: A bill amendatory of an act to incorporate the Bank of Western N. C.—gives further time for subscription of stock. Resolutions in favor of Thos. E. and C. M. Skinner; and of S. S. Hicks; and of Solomon Pool. Bills to provide for the better management of the Western Turnpike, &c. To amend the charter of the Bank of Lexington. To establish the Bank of Graham. To construct a Railroad from Dallas in Gaston Co. by way of Lincolnton to Newton. Resolutions instructing our Representatives in Congress to urge a repeal of certain clauses of the Exemption act of the Confederate Congress.

The following are among the House Bills which passed their 2d and 3d readings and were ordered to be engrossed: To amend charter of Raleigh. To perfect certain grants in Western N. C. Resolution in favor of W. W. Long; and Thos. J. Carr; and of the Co. Ct Clerk of Harnett. Bill to incorporate the N. C. Presbyterian Printing Establishment.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Robbins to incorporate the Randolph Manufacturing Co. Mr. Stanford to provide a Special Term of the Superior Court for Duplin. Mr. Henry of Henderson to re-establish civil suits in the county of Henderson. Mr. Walser, to incorporate the Silver-lead Mining Co. Mr. Worth, from the Committee on Finance, for the issue of $2,000,000 more Treasury Notes. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Flemming, resolutions guaranteeing North Carolina's part of the Confederate States' debt. Ordered to be printed.

From the Senate was received an engrossed bill amending the militia law, that officers be not compelled to wear uniform on drill, and in other minor parts.

Wm. P. Bynum, Esq. was on yesterday elected Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Circuit, and W. M. Shipp, Esq. elected Judge. For Judge on the first vote Mr. Shipp's name was not in nomination and the Cumberland delegation voted for Hon. A. Mitchell, on the 2d Mr. Shipp was nominated and the entire delegation from your counties voted for him. Vote, Shipp 88, Mitchell 43, W. W. Lenoir 8, B. S. Gaither 3. Vote for Solicitor, Bynum 104, Tod R. Caldwell 37, Jno. D Hyman 5.

The following bills have been ratified:—An act to change the time for holding the County Courts for Mecklenburg. To establish a Superior Court for Alleghany. For the purchase of provisions &c., authorizes the Governor to employ agents and buy up corn and meat in Eastern N. C. To authorize Magistrates of Chatham to levy a tax for working Roads. To establish the 8th Judicial District, and for other purposes. Concerning Justices of the Peace in Bladen. To authorize agent of Cherokee Lands to refund purchase money in certain cases. In reference to the salaries of Judges of the Superior Courts—where they are unable to attend a Court allows them the pay.

In the Senate to day a number of private bills were passed, and some time was taken in discussing a proposition to raise the pay of Members to $5, Speaker $6, Governor $5,000, Sec'y of State $1000 and fees, Treasurer $2,500, Comptroller $1,500. The pay of Members and increased salaries to commence from Jan'y 1, 1863, was passed through its 2d and 3d readings. It ought to pass at least for this session for expenses are enormous.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—North Carolina needs an agency here for her soldiers and for receiving and transporting supplies, baggage and private donations, papers, &c., for the army. There has been a depot here for N. C. Troops, but the plan on which it is established and its mode of operation have not been such as to secure that success and benefit intended. There should be a way-side home for every North Carolina soldier—a place of intelligence, where the soldier could get information about any thing pertaining to his duty or interest. Gov. Vance has endeavored to establish such an institution, but the depot organized here before by Gov. Clark or Ellis remains the same and is not adequate to the present exigencies. As to what he wished the agency to be, Gov. Vance said in a letter to the gentleman who was to carry out the object: "I desire it to be a general *Headquarters* for every North Carolina soldier, where he can feel at home and always find a ready welcome. Let the soldier know that he is among friends and furnish him all necessary comfort and accommodation. If he be hungry, feed him, if he be naked, clothe him, if he be sick and distressed, minister to his wants. Assist him to the hospital or in getting his pay or passport, furlough or discharge if necessary; if he cannot find his regiment, direct him where it is; see that he gets on the cars properly and tell him where he must change his route and how and who he must see. Make it your study to relieve the wants of our brave soldiers, to instruct and encourage them as to their duties, interests, &c., and to send them on their way rejoicing. Employ every means and afford every facility to them and their friends to the attainment of these objects, and spare neither pains nor expense necessary to their accomplishment."

It would be proper that such an agent be empowered also to collect all claims of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. The greatest difficulty heretofore in collecting arrears due deceased soldiers is to prove that the soldier is actually dead. In many cases it is impossible for the widow or daughter to produce any evidence except hearsay or some private letter from some unknown or irresponsible person, which cannot be admitted as evidence before the Auditor of government accounts. But a genuine application and statement of facts could be made by the claimant to this agent, whose duty it would be to ascertain the fact of the soldier's death from the officers of the company or regiment or hospital register.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the noble ladies of Richmond. Ever since the first regiments from other States passed here 18 months ago they have worked with untiring zeal and unexampled liberality. They have made uniforms for thousands of Troops, often contributing the materials as well as the making.

The ladies of Richmond still assemble at their Churches to sew for the soldiers and they still visit the sick, and one or two of the hospitals are entirely managed by them. They constantly supply the hospitals with delicacies, clothing and furniture. This zeal and benevolence is confined to no particular circle. The wealthy and accomplished, the poor and ignorant, work alike and put forth their hands together to lift up the helpless soldier in his sick bed, to close his eyes or smooth his brow in death.

The small pox is alarmingly on the increase here. It is in many private families and nearly all the hospitals. One hospital has 80 or 100 cases, and it is supposed there are near 1000 cases in the city and vicinity. It prevails to some extent among the troops and hospitals in the country. The people of Richmond and the soldiers are generally pretty thoroughly vaccinated and it is thought it cannot become epidemic or very fatal. One thing is certain, "Long Grabs" will leave these "diggings" as soon as practicable.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times is here. His name is Lawley, and he was once member of Parliament and has also been Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, but had some difference with him. I believe he intends writing regularly for the Times.

Truly yours, LONG GRABS.

Yankees selling Negroes in Cuba.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—A late Nassau letter, written by a trustworthy gentleman of Cuba, states that seven cargoes of negroes have been lately offered for sale in Cuba by Yankees.

A CARD.

THE Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville gratefully acknowledge the kindly services and efficient aid rendered by the officers and employees of the N. C. Arsenal and Armory in suppressing and preventing the spread of the fire on Sunday morning; especially to the very prompt services of their Fire Engine Company is the town indebted for the preservation of the square in front of Major Campbell's residence.

A. McLEAN, Mayor.

Dec. 15, 1862.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—On Thursday night, the enemy, under cover of artillery firing, crossed the river and occupied the city. The pontooniers begun at 11 o'clock in night of Wednesday, and at daylight, Friday morning, the artillery opened. The firing reached as high as 60 per minute, and at this rate continued all day. Under its cover the bridges were thrown across. The force landed said to be 50,000.

As the bridges approached this side, our sharpshooters would fire into the bridge builders. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. The opposition to the passage could not have been very determined, since only Barksdale's Brigade opposed the enemy, and no artillery, on our part, was used.

The fighting yesterday was in Bernard's woods about 2½ miles this side of the town, and was very heavy. A general engagement was expected to-day, and our troops and officers very confident of success.

The occupation of Fredericksburg, obtained with merely nominal opposition on our part, gives a questionable advantage only to the enemy. We believe the Rappahannock will yet be more to our advantage *behind* the enemy than when it was in their front.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—Citizens of Fredericksburg report that a company of our troops, on picket near the river, were surprised and captured.

At dawn yesterday morning, Gen. Jackson, with his corps, moved from Guinea's station towards Fredericksburg. They have not since been heard from.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—There was desperate fighting in the streets of Fredericksburg on Thursday night, in which both sides suffered severely. The shelling of the town was commenced on Thursday morning, and continued with but little intermission throughout the day. Not more than fifty buildings of any value are standing, and nearly all of these more or less damaged. An Episcopal Church and several other handsome public buildings were entirely destroyed. There were a number of citizens in the town at the time that the shelling commenced, among whom were women and children. These were compelled to seek shelter in the basements of their houses, until night came on, when they fled for their lives, the most of them on foot.

We learn from an official source that there was no fighting yesterday.—*Examiner.*

Fighting on Blackwater.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—At day dawn yesterday the enemy made a simultaneous attack upon our troops at Zuni and Joyner's Ford, there being one company of Rangers at each place. The Rangers fought gallantly, repulsing the enemy at each place.

About 8 o'clock, the enemy's cavalry having succeeded in fording the river, between Zuni and Joyner's Ford, suddenly made their appearance in the rear of Capt. Sykes' company at Joyner's Ford, and Capt. Sykes and his 35 men were taken prisoners.

About nine o'clock reinforcements came up to Joyner's Ford, and the enemy's cavalry recrossed, but took their prisoners along with them.

When the cars left Ivor, yesterday afternoon, a fight was progressing at Zuni, but up to a late hour last night we were unable to obtain any of the particulars.

The Abolition army at Suffolk was supposed to number about 30,000 on Tuesday last. It is believed, in fact known, that this entire army has marched out, and the universal impression is, that a general attack in force will be made to-day along the whole line of the Blackwater river, from Zuni to Franklin.

It may turn out that these attacks at Zuni and Joyner's Ford are only intended to divert the attention of our forces in that direction, while the main body of the enemy will pass lower down in the vicinity of Franklin, and unite with the Newbern force.—*Express.*

Reported Capture of Murfreesboro.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—It was rumored yesterday, that 2000 of Foster's forces from Newbern, came up the Chowan river Thursday, and took possession of Murfreesboro, N. C. There was no force at the place to oppose them. Murfreesboro' is but twelve miles from the Seaboard Road, and if the enemy is at the former place he can easily get in the rear of our forces at Franklin, on the Blackwater.

Ib.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter from an officer in the Eastern part of the State, dated Dec. 10th, to a gentleman in this town, gives the following information:—

"A young man from Col. Martin's Reg't came in this afternoon and reported that Lieut. Col. Lamb of that Reg't attacked Plymouth this morning with five companies, [Gen. Foster with a large force had left it the previous day.] He was fired upon by the enemy from the houses of the town, whereupon he opened upon them with artillery under Capt. Moore. The result was that a large portion of the town was soon in flames. He took about 30 prisoners. The number killed and wounded is not yet known. He lost no men, but had several wounded, among them Capt. Galloway of Col. Evans's Cavalry, seriously. One gunboat was disabled."

Col. Martin's report to Gen. French awards high praise to Col. Lamb for this brilliant affair, in which were engaged 5 companies of the 17th, 4 of Evans' Rangers, and Moore's battery. Col. Lamb's report entirely confirms the letter above quoted. He took 25 prisoners and 75 negroes.

The yankees are advancing from Newbern. The Raleigh Journal of the 13th has the following letter:—

KINSTON, Dec. 12.—A courier just arrived from the picket lines brings a dispatch from Maj. Nethercutt, saying that he is pressed by the enemy, and is falling back towards Kinston. The abolitionists are advancing in large force. Report says that they number 17,000.

It is also reported that Maj. Nethercutt lost 8 men on yesterday evening, killed and captured.

The same paper says:

A dispatch received in this city this morning states that the abolitionists have attacked Gen. Evans in force somewhere below Kinston.

The Raleigh Progress has the following:—

GOLDSBORO, Dec. 13, 3 o'clock, p. m.—The enemy are advancing on the South side of Neuse river. Eight progressing at half past eleven. The enemy are within four miles of Kinston. The cannonading is distinctly heard here and is very rapid. The result is unknown.

Yankee Gunboats in the Roanoke.—Passengers by last night's Northern train say, it is reported that there are 40 gunboats in the Roanoke. We know not what truth there is in this rumor.—*Ral. State Journal, 13th.*

Five Abolitionists, together with 400 sacks of salt and 2,000 pairs of boots, were captured at Pascagoula, Ala., by a company of partisan rangers lately. It seems that these men had a boat and were on a regular trading expedition along the coast.—*Chas. Courier.*

From the Southwest.—MOBILE, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Murfreesboro', 11th, says: Yesterday morning the enemy 50,000 strong, recupied Hartsville. The Abolition army is greatly demoralised. It is supposed that Rosecranz will be superseded by McCook.

More of Intervention.—RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that Lord Cowley was informed by Napoleon that his conviction was so strong of the absolute necessity of mediation that if England hesitates for any time in her refusal he should not hesitate to act without her, in conjunction with whatever other European powers that would associate with him.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Drusilla Moore, on Wednesday evening Dec. 3d, by Jesse Muse, Esq., Mr. JOS. BREWER, a paroled prisoner of Co. A, 5th Reg't N. C. S. T., to Miss JANE HILLIARD, of Chatham Co., N. C.

Ral Standard please copy.

DIED,

In Sampson county, at his residence on Tuesday 2d inst., Elder JAMES R. LEWIS, in the 70th year of his age. His nominal religion was in the Church of Christ; lived above 30 years in the service of his God. The Church will mourn the loss of a worthy and beloved member, as well as all who knew him. Com.

At the residence of her husband, near Alfordsville, Robeson county, N. C., on the 21st of November, Mrs. FLORA McCORMICK, wife of A. B. McCormick, aged 52 years 6 months and 18 days. The deceased leaves a husband and five children and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Com.

Presbyterian please copy.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Messrs. Hale: The election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of our worthy representative, Jonathan Worth, is appointed for Wednesday the 24th of this month. Allow me to suggest, as a fit person to fill that vacancy, Isaac H. Foust, Esq. Mr Foust served the people of Randolph in the last Legislature with credit to them and himself. He is just the character of men we need now—thinkers, not talkers.

RANDOLPH.

The Chaplain of the 44th N C. Regiment, now in town for a few days, at the request of Gen. Pettigrew appeals to the people of the town and vicinity for supplies of shoes and blankets for his regiment. Persons who may wish to respond to this appeal, will deposit their contributions at the store of Mr. Wm. N Tillinghast

Just Received.

SNUFF, MATCHES and COPPERAS, the best quality.

J. OTTARBURG.

Dec. 15, 1862. 86-2tpd

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

From Mr D. Murchison, a third princely donation of Woolen Jeans—132 yds, 6 Bundles Yarn; Miss Anna E. Beatty (Bladen) 1 box Hospital stores; Mrs. E. H. Evans $10, 4 Carpet Blankets, lot of dried Fruit and Herbs; Mrs. J. M. Vann 2 Blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs. Atkinson 2 pr socks; also from the Baptist Church the tender of its Carpeting, which we gratefully decline, unwilling even in this day of our calamity to appropriate that furniture which has been sanctified by a place in a Temple of God.

Erratum: For $5 from Mrs. Joseph Hollingsworth in last acknowledgments, write $10.

The Committee of the Association report, that during past week they have forwarded to Capt. Murchison 50 blankets, the last on hand, while several calls from destitute companies remain unanswered. They again appeal to the known benevolence of our Ladies and earnestly request that the desired assistance may be granted with that promptness which has hitherto characterized them, nor pause amid the comforts of home and friends, while the defenders of those homes in shivering destitution, ask the little aid our willing hands should give.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Society acknowledges its indebtedness for the subjoined list of contributions: Mr W J Woodward $10; Mrs Chas McGary $5; Mrs David Gee $2; Miss Della Matthews $1; Mrs Chas Kennedy 1 pr socks; Mrs Robt Strange 1 pr; Miss Mary Weeks 1 pr; $1 each from Masters Ed Lilly, John Williams, E S Cook, R Sandford, John C Haigh, Geo McNeill, Henry Hooper, John Thompson, Ralph Lutterloh, Thos Lutterloh, A Daingerfield, A S Woodward, Cicero Pearce, Wm Whitted, Geo B Haigh, E Hawley, Herbert Mallett, Geo McMillan, E J Fuller; Fifty cts each from Masters Wm Robinson, Geo Myrover, Jas Huske, Robt Huske, Robt Strange.

The next meeting will be at the residence of Mr. J. DeB. Hooper.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The High School Knitting Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

Mrs E J Hale $10, Mr Wm Woodward 5, Mr E Daily $5, Mr John Julian 7 pr socks, Mrs Poe 3 pr, Mrs Toner 1 pr, Miss S Taylor 1 pr, Mrs T C Hooper 1 pr, Miss Sallie Fuller 1 pr, Miss C Mallett 3 pr.

They also return their thanks to those ladies who have kindly assisted them by knitting, and to the Cross Creek company who have agreed to furnish them with yarn. Dec. 15.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 15.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 50 to 55. Lard 35.
Beef 8 to 20 at retail. On foot 12½.
Beeswax 60.
Butter 75 to $1.
Chickens 40 to 50.
Copperas $2 at retail.
Cotton 19 to 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch.
Eggs 35 per dozen.
Flaxseed $2 per bushel.
Flour—Family 27 50 to $28, super $26 to $27.
Grain—Corn 2 25. Wheat 4 50. Rye 3 50 to $4.
Oats, none in market. Peas 2 10.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 30 to 35.
Leather—Sole $3 per lb, Upper 3 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $9 to $10. Apple Brandy $8 to $10. Peach Brandy $8 to $10.
Molasses—N. O. 3 25 to 3 50 per gallon by the bbl.
Nails—Very light stock on hand.
Onions 3 50 to $4 per bushel.
Pork 22½ to 25.
Potatoes—Irish $2 to $3; Sweet $1 to 1 50.
Rice 8 to 9 by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75 to $1.
Salt—Sound 45 to 50 cts. per lb.
Fayetteville Sheetings, 30 cts. per yard by the bale, 33 cents by the piece. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 55. Wool 1 50 to 1 75.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. Aldert Smedes, D. D., Rector.

THE experience of the last term having satisfied the Rector that the Boarding Department of the School cannot be maintained at the present price, he has, after consulting judicious friends, determined upon the following charges for the ensuing term:

TERMS:

For Board and Tuition in English, per term of five months, commencing Jan'y 6th, 1863; $160; Tuition in French, $13; Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar, $30, with $3 for the use of Instrument; Tuition on the Harp, with the use of Instrument, $45; Singing, in private lessons, $30; Drawing, $10; Water Colors, $15; Oil Painting, $25; Pens and Ink, $2; Library, $1; Washing, at the charge of the laundress; the present charge is $15 per term.

The rule prescribing a uniform is suspended for the present.

Raleigh, Dec. 12, 1862. 85-3t

THOS. J. JOHNSON

TAKES this method of returning his thanks to his friends for their timely aid in removing his funiture and protecting his dwelling on occasion of the fire on Sunday morning. It need only be said, that noble band at the C. S. Arsenal were there with their Engine. Many thanks to them.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1862. 1tpd

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the 18th December, a House and Lot 1½ miles from Town and about one mile from the Arsenal. The House contains 3 rooms. There is a Kitchen and a Well. All of which was put in good repair about 12 months ago. There is also a fine Scuppernong vine and an Apple orchard on the lot.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Dec. 15. 1t

FOR SALE,

MY DWELLING HOUSE on the corner of Lamon St. It is conveniently arranged to form a comfortable and pleasant residence, with a good garden and stable attached. Possession given the 1st Jan'y 1863. Terms will be made easy.

Applications may be made to E. L. Winslow, Esq.

ELIZA W. KING.

Dec. 15. 86 3tpd

For Rent until 1st Jan'y 1864.

A GOOD Dwelling and outhouses, barn, stables, &c. Also, land for 8 or 10 good hands. The situation is the best in the County of Chatham for a good PHYSICIAN. Any one desiring can be accommodated by calling on or addressing the subscriber at Oakland, P. O., Chatham county, N. C.

Possession given in ten days.

J. A. McDONALD.

Dec. 12, 1862. 86*tJ1

HIRING AND RENTING.

ON THE first day of January 1863, at the residence of Neill McRimmon, dec'd, in Robeson county, I will expose at public hiring all the Negroes belonging to the Estate of the said dec'd, and rent out for the ensuing year all the lands not contained in the Dower; and offer for sale a full set of CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

A. McRIMMON, Adm'r.

Dec. 13. 86*tlJ

RULED WRITING PAPER.

A Good supply of Commercial Note and small sized Letter Papers, ruled, just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 13. 86-

Matches.

20 GROSS CONFEDERATE MATCHES, for sale by

JOHN H. COOK.

Dec'r 15, 1862. 86-3t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term, 1862, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, December 27th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, a NEGRO MAN aged 65 or 70 years. Terms of sale: Six months credit—purchaser giving bond and approved security.

B. F. SHAW, Commissioner.

Dec'r 6, 1862. 86-4tpd

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD MILCH COWS. One of which is rather extra, and has young calf. Call and see

W. C. TROY.

Dec 14, 1862. 1t

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We add to our Reporter's letter in last Observer some items of Saturday's proceedings from the Raleigh papers:—

In the Senate, when the House resolution relative to arrest of citizens in Raleigh by Confederate officers was received, requesting the Governor to take such measures as he thought proper to stop it, Mr. Ramsay offered an amendment, that the Governor be requested to remonstrate with the Confederate government in regard to competition between State and government agents in purchasing provisions. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Copeland opposed the resolutions in their present form on the ground that he did not wish to trammel certain Confederate officers in the State.

Mr. Warren said that he had heard of the arrest of a member of the House of Commons, and other exempt citizens by order of Gen. Martin as Brigadier General, after an agreement had been made with the government by Gov. Vance, to return conscripts through State agencies. He did not recognize the authority of Confederate officers over *citizens*, after this agreement had been made.

Mr. Taylor of Chatham said the self-respect of the Legislature demanded the passage of the resolutions. That several exempt persons, citizens of Raleigh and elsewhere, had been carried, at the point of the bayonet, to the guard house.

Mr. Copeland offered an amendment excepting from the operation of the resolutions, places in the vicinity of the enemy; thought it was necessary for the arrest of traitors and spies.

Mr. Eure favored the amendment, endorsing Mr. Copeland's remarks, and said the bayonets of Confederate soldiers were necessary to bring in recreant conscripts; was opposed to the resolutions and deprecated their introduction.

Mr. Warren wished to see the military law as far as *citizens* were concerned, made subordinate to the civil authority.

Mr. Russ favored the resolutions, and said that he wished to uphold the supremacy of the civil law—contended that there was an agreement between the Confederate and State authorities—that the Governor of North Carolina should execute the Conscript law through the militia officers under his command, and they had been industriously engaged in trying to execute the law, and was now unwilling to abandon that position. Men who live near the Capitol have imposed upon the rights of militia officers; he wished to see them deposed. The time has arrived, when, in order to extract men's brains, a surgical operation was not necessary; put a button on the cap and a stripe on the leg, and they might very soon be declared *non compos mentis*.

Mr. Outlaw moved to refer to a select committee.

Mr. Graham favored the resolution; thought that it did not interfere with the execution of Confederate laws in regard to deserters from the army, or disloyal citizens.

Referred to a select committee.

In the Commons Mr. Costner of Lincoln introduced a resolution and petition to appoint John E. Roberts a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Foy inquired if the gentleman proposed was liable to conscription.

Mr. Costner stated that he was between the ages of 35 and 45. He had served more than 12 months in the army, and there was no magistrate in the district.

Mr. Foy hoped that no appointments of justices of the peace would be made from persons liable to conscript duty.

Mr. Amis inquired if there was any necessity for haste in making this appointment. He had no doubt but that there would be a number of applications for appointments of justices of the peace, simply to avoid military duty. He thought some rule should be laid down by which the House would be governed in this matter, and if no especial necessity existed make no appointments, and particularly of such as were merely trying to avoid military duty.

Mr. Costner said that he knew of no particular reason for haste in making the appointment. The resolution was laid on the table until such day as the House may set apart for such appointments.

Mr. Headen addressed the House relative to his arrest, [by Gen. Martins' guard] upon which the House, on yesterday, had taken action. He stated that for fifteen of the best months of his life he had followed and upheld the banner of the Southern Confederacy, and that he thought he ought to be allowed, for a brief season, to repair a shattered constitution, and attend to the duties which his constituents had, without his seeking, imposed upon him. He further remarked that while his constituents loved the flag of the Confederacy, they loved the tattered and abused and warworn banner of North Carolina better. He was aware that the question of these arrests was one of a most delicate nature, and regretted exceedingly that anything of the kind had occurred, but was sure that the path of duty was plainly marked out, and that if we do no more than the necessity of the case requires, there can be no danger of a collision between the State and Confederate authorities.

In the Senate, on Monday, Bills and resolutions were introduced: by Mr. Murrill, in favor of Sureties of late Sheriff of Onslow. By Mr. Ramsay, requiring the printing of the inaugural address of Gov. Vance for preservation, as other public documents. By Mr. Slaughter, for relief of such persons as suffered from the burning of the Courthouse of Hertford by the public enemy. By Mr. Adams, of D., to amend charter of Bank of Lexington, and to establish the Bank of Graham. The bill to purchase provisions on its 3d reading, was considered, several amendments adopted, and passed. The resolutions declaring that the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General, and Solicitor of 4th Circuit were vacant—the Adj. Gen. being also a Brig. Gen. C. S. A., the Att. Gen. a Lieut. Col., and the Solicitor a Colonel (we think) in the army—were taken up. Mr. Ellis thought with the committee which reported the resolutions that the Adj. Gen's office was vacant, but was inclined to regard the two other officers, Messrs. Settle and Jenkins, as militia officers; they being only in the C. S. Provisional Army. Mr. Graham said that when a tender of the N. C. Troops was made by the commissioners sent by the Convention, it was stated by those in authority that the troops were not regarded as militia. The officers of our regiments in the army cannot be considered militia officers, the officers in the militia being held at home by men under a State law. Mr. Sharpe thought that the question turned upon the point whether a man could hold two offices of profit at the same time. He desired to abide by the Constitution, and would vote for the resolutions.

The first resolution, declaring Adj. Gen's office vacant, passed as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, of D., Adams, of G., Arendell, Blount, Copeland, Dickerson, Ellis, Eure, Faison, Graham, Holeman, Lassiter, Lindsay, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Outlaw, Patrick, Powell, Ramsay, Russ, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Shipp, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of M., Smith of S., Taylor of C., Taylor of N., Warren, Whitford, White, Wiggins, Wooley, Wright and Young.

Nays.—Messrs. Carroway and Drake.

The 2d and 3d resolutions passed as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams of D., Adams of G., Arendell, Blount, Copeland, Dickerson, Graham, Holeman, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Lindsey, Murrill, Neal, Outlaw, Powell, Ramsay, Russ, Sanders, Sharpe, Shipp, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of M., Smith of S., Simpson, Taylor of C., Warren, Whitford, White, Wiggins, Wooley, Wright, Young.

Nays.—Messrs. Bagley, Carraway, Drake, Ellis, Eure, Faison, Taylor of N.

A message was received from the House, with a joint resolution protesting against the wanton destruction of cotton in Eastern N. C. by orders of Gen. French. The resolution was debated at length, the resolution being favored by those who thought the time allowed for removal before destruction was insufficient, and opposed by those who thought it was making issue between the Confederate and State Governments. This is the substance of the matter. The report in the Raleigh papers is not worth the space it would occupy. The resolutions passed, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams of D., Adams of G., Bagley, Blount, Carraway, Dickerson, Eure, Faison, Jarratt, Murrill, Ramsay, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of M., Smith of S., Taylor of C., Taylor of N., Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Wooley, Wright and Outlaw—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Copeland, Drake, Ellis, Holeman, Powell, Shipp, White and Young—8.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Shepherd, from the Select Committee to whom had been referred several bills relating to the relief of the families of soldiers and the subject of extortion, reported back House bill No. 9, recommending that it do not pass; and a bill fixing a tariff of prices, with an expression of the opinion on the part of the committee that such legislation was inexpedient. The committee recommended, with several amendments, House bill No. 10, authorizing the Governor to seize for the purposes of the bill, grain, flour, clothing, &c., in certain cases.

Resolutions and bills introduced: by Mr. Cowles, in favor of W. W. Lary. By Mr. Fowle, a bill for the relief of families of deceased soldiers, and providing for a roll of honor. Mr. Beall, to authorize the Governor to have a roll of honor for preserving the names of soldiers dying in the service and of those who may distinguish themselves in defence of their country. Also of thanks to the patriotic women of the State. Passed second and third reading. Mr. Worth, to amend 1st section of the ordinance to secure the right of soldiers to vote. Mr. Fowle, to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting memorials from ladies of Caswell and Cleaveland, asking for measures to put down extortion and speculation. From E. W. John, Medical Purveyor C. S., stating the want of stimulants for wounded soldiers, and asking that authority be given to the Medical Purveyor's department to contract within this State for the distillation of whiskey and alcohol. From M. L. Hopkins, of Virginia Legislature, asking the cooperation of N. C. Legislature in measures adopted by the Legislature of Virginia to put down extortion in prices of articles of prime necessity.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they will not agree to the House amendments to the bill to prevent distillation of spiritous liquors. On motion of Mr. Fowle a committee of conference was appointed.

A resolution was adopted that the House meet hereafter at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Mr Joyner introduced a resolution taking ground against the order issued by Gen. French, to have certain cotton burned, east of the W. & W. railroad, unless removed by a given time. The resolutions state that if the owners of the cotton cannot get it away before likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, that they will burn it without order. Passed, ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate, where it was also passed.

Mr Grissom's bill for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers was taken up, and after speeches by him, Messrs Ingram, Person, Shepherd, Peebles and Glenn, it passed its several readings. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint an Agent, with the rank of Major, and two Surgeons, to look after our sick and wounded soldiers in Richmond and elsewhere, and the establishment of Way-Side Hospitals. It appropriates $300,000 annually at the disposal of the Governor.

An engrossed bill from the Senate authorizing the purchase of provisions by the Governor, in the Eastern portion of the State, and distributing it to soldiers' families and others in the several counties, was passed.

Nothing else in open session.

Commendable Liberality.—A friend in Caldwell County writes us that at the Superior Court of that County, recently held, a majority of the Magistrates being present, an appropriation was made for indigent families of soldiers; and that Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, in behalf of the Patterson Cotton Factory and Tannery, contributed to the soldiers' families 100 bunches of spun cotton, and the General himself agreed to furnish 100 bushels of meal at the very reduced price of 75 cents per bushel. We are also assured that the Tannery with which Gen. Patterson is connected, has never sold sole leather at a higher rate than $1 per pound,—other leather in proportion; and that many women and children in the County are indebted to this Tannery for shoes.

We record such examples as these with much pleasure. They are "good deeds in a naughty world," which shine out in all directions, encouraging others to go and do likewise. If every person in the State who has the means to be benevolent would use them as Gen. Patterson is using his, much suffering among the poor would be averted, and the cause of independence would be greatly strengthened.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Sugar Cane Syrup.—Many of our farmers turned their attention during the last season, to the manufacture of Chinese sugar cane syrup, which is pleasant and palatable, especially in the absence of the New Orleans article. We learn that Mr. Thomas C. Womble, of Chatham, has made 570 gallons of excellent syrup; and, what is better, and highly creditable to him, he has not sold any of it for more than $1 per gallon. Mr. Womble made his syrup with a wooden mill. *Ib.*

The Times.—For the last week or two our streets have been made alive by the passage through them, of numberless wagons, carts and vehicles of every description. They are principally loaded with negro women and children, provisions and other property of refugees from the lower counties on their way to the interior, to escape the vandalism of our unscrupulous invaders. Such scenes are distressing in the extreme. They remind us of homes abandoned and of property sacrificed, and bring to our doors the realities of actual war.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

From Below.—We have no definite news from below, save that the enemy are still "plying their avocations;" they are depredating and pillaging upon the citizens of Hyde, Washington and lower part of Martin counties. A desolation is left behind them equal to that which marked the troops of the Egyptian Locusts of yore.

Tarboro' Southerner.

A gentleman who has "run the pickets," says the understanding North was that Banks was bound for Brunswick, Ga.

Prentice has said two sensible things of late; here they are:

We are disgusted at seeing nominations for the Presidency. Let us make sure of having a country before we undertake to decide who shall be its Chief Magistrate.

The radicals confess themselves terribly perplexed to decide what to do with the negro. Suppose then they let him alone. Have they never thought of that?

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, Oct. 8.

"The spirit of liberty in the Southern States is more high and haughty than in the Northern. In the Carolinas and Virginia they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks, among them, like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. These people of the Southern colonies are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty than those to the Northward. Such were all ancient commonwealths, such were our Gothic ancestors, such, in our days, the Poles, such will be all masters of slaves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

Such were the memorable words uttered on the 22d of March, 1775, in the House of Commons by Edmund Burke, to whom, more than to any other child of man, it was given to look over the heads of coming centuries. The stranger who wins his way this day to Richmond will find the fullest realization of these prophetic words on a far mightier field of action than was in the purview of their inspired utterer It is not too much to say that the most fanatical believer in the ancient Union, be he Mr. Seward himself, would despair of the faith that is in him, and acknowledge himself, in Victor Hugo's phrase, "the somnambulist of a vanished dream," could he walk the streets of Richmond this day, and guage the spirit and feelings of its people, after nearly nineteen months of such warfare as the world never contemplated before. The streets are crowded, the hotels refuse to contain their shoals of guests; everywhere the quietness and confidence of a people secure in its own strength, is incontestably evident. Everything necessary for life, most things requisite for its luxuriant enjoyment, as it is interpreted on this continent, are to be found in abundance. There is absolutely only one commodity of which the absence is gravely felt, that commodity being ice. Does the Federal Government hope by such a frail rudder to steer the Southern Confederacy back into the harbor of Union?

Of course with many of the supplies sucked in through the most ridiculous of blockades, and transported over the enormous area which separates Richmond from the cities of the Southern seaboard, prices are high. * * * * * Along the Potomac there was, 18 months ago, a very large proportion of the population averse to secession, reluctant to embark upon it, and loyal to the old flag. But, with the war came the Federal troops, squatting first upon Maryland soil and preying upon its entrails, without offering one farthing in compensation, for cattle and sheep, hogs and poultry, maize and wheat, oats and hay, indiscriminately seized and devoured, to say nothing of horses stolen, houses and fences torn down and burned, havoc and rapine scattered broadcast over the land. Next came Virginia's turn. Starting from Fortress Monroe, and running westward to Winchester, scarcely a house within 50 miles of the Potomac but bears evidence of Yankee greed and spoliation. In nearly every county the Court House, in which the assizes for each county used to be held, is rudely demolished, doors and windows torn down, while within, upon the white walls, in every phase of hand-writing, are recorded the autographs of the vandals whose handiwork surrounded the beholder. Stories upon stories have reached me detailing how the wives of Federal officers, represented by my exasperated informants as having usually "hailed from" detested New England, forced their way behind the Federal troops in the fine family mansions of the old Dominion and personally superintended the abstraction and transmission Northward of old family china, silver, glass, pictures, books, furniture and piano fortes. A Virginia lady who remonstrated with one of these henharriers engaged in packing up valued family china, was met by the rejoinder, "You are a rebel and have no right that I am bound to respect: your property, therefore, is mine." In short, such a picture of desolation as the northern frontier of Virginia and the lovely Shenandoah Valley, the paradise of America, exhibits, can be likened only to the Palatinate after Tilley's final visit, or to Attica as Thucydides paints it, after the annual Lacedæmonian incursion during the Peloponessian war.

The upshot of this system of restoring the Union will readily suggest itself to the reader. I have travelled far and wide through Virginia. I have conversed with men, women, striplings and children in that State and in Maryland; I have seen men, formerly substantial and thriving, whose everything has been devoured by the Federals; but never in one single instance have I heard a word of regret by reason of the war, a timid note sounded in regard to its issue, a sigh breathed over the departed Union, a ghost of a desire expressed in favor of a compromise or reconstruction. On the contrary, one universal chorus echoes through the length and breadth of the land, "The net is broken and we are delivered." Mr. Everett and his votaries, who still believe in imprisoned loyalty as existing in the South, might as well search in the British islands for a man who desired them to be annexed to France So united, so homogeneous a community as the States of the Southern Confederacy, finds no parallel in our own annals. No war that England has waged for a hundred years has met with such cordial, unanimous, undivided support. The war against the French Republic had its Charles Fox; the war against Russia its Richard Cobden. There is no such character in the Southern States.

The victory of the Federals in this exasperated struggle means, not the defeat of the Southern armies—not the possession of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, which would no more lead to a conclusion of the war than the seizure of the Isle of Man. A Federal victory means nothing on earth but the extermination and annihilation of every man, woman and child in the Southern Confederacy. There is no passion, no frenzy, in the universal language. The intensity of the hate flushes the cheek and clenches the teeth, but finds little expression in feeble words. If anything, the exuberance of animosity is more perceptible in the flashing eyes and eager earnestness of the women; but the settled and unconquerable firmness of the men requires nothing to be added to it. The possibility of Richmond's falling is calmly discussed, and preparations have long been made for such a contingency. Surprise is expressed that the Federals have not long ago possessed themselves of several other Southern cities as well as New Orleans. The possession of a capital city in these days of railroads is a very different thing from what it used to be in the days of Wagram and Jena. Great suffering might be inflicted upon women and children if Mobile and Charleston fell; suffering which there is only too much reason to fear would be most acceptable to the Federals, judging from the records of their deeds during the last year and a half. But every considerable city in the South might be reduced to ashes, without changing the mood or undermining the resolution of the feeblest heart, if any feeble heart there be, in the Southern Confederacy. * *

But the fact remains that the South, though sorely vexed by the blockade, is penetrated and reached by vessels every day and every night, and that, consequently, there is no such scarcity as the Federal journals have loved to paint. The influence of the blockade is felt in enhanced prices, but even here there is a compensation. The South, cut off from external facilities, has been taught to look to itself for a thousand commodities which it once drew from the North, and of which it has now no alternative but to improvise, however lamely and inadequately, the manufacture and production. It makes, but little difference to a nation which is receiving little from abroad that exchange on Europe should be at a fabulous premium. But it is a serious and momentous circumstance for the importer at New York, and still more serious for the consumer whom he supplies, that exchange on England should rise from par, or 109. to 135 and upwards, when it is considered that such is the magnitude of the New York imports that nearly a million and a half of dollars are the weekly receipts from Customs' duties upon them. The South, poor in specie, and thrown upon its own resources, is unable to spend money. * * *

It remains for me to recapitulate from Southern sources the narrative of the month's proceedings which followed the restoration of Gen. McClellan to supreme command on the occasion of the headlong discomfiture of the forces commanded by Gen Pope. * * *

It will be remembered that Gen. McClellan resumed the chief command of the Federal armies on the 2d of Sept. On the 14th he fought his first battle in Maryland, called the battle of South Mountain, against the rear guard of the Confederates. No one is so willing to give McClellan credit for bringing his raw and demoralized troops into action upon so early a day as the Confederates themselves. General Lee had witnessed their panic rout after the battles at the end of August, had seen Pope's shattered columns driven like huddled sheep into Washington, and it was not unreasonable to suppose that a considerable time would elapse before they would again leave its sheltering fortresses. The only step by which it was possible to inspire confidence was taken, and Gen. McClellan was reappointed. To him, and to him alone, is due the credit for reorganizing and reinspiriting his broken hosts, and it is freely accorded to him in this section of the country.

It appears to have been Gen. Lee's principal design, when he crossed into Maryland, to seize Harper's Ferry and to test the spirit of the Marylanders by his temperate proclamation. In order to be unmolested in his attack upon Harper's Ferry, he threatened Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, throwing Gov. Curtis into hysterics, and animating Baltimore with the hope that he would emancipate her from the iron tyranny of Gen. Wool. He had little expectation of being able to reach Pennsylvania, but if Gen. Pope had been continued in command, and Maryland had been more free to act, there can be no doubt that Washington and Baltimore would have fallen. But when McClellan took the field, and the army's confidence again sprang aloft, Gen. Lee had no other purpose on the soil of Maryland than to capture Harper's Ferry. Gen. Jackson, after reaching Hagerstown, fell suddenly and silently back upon Harper's Ferry, and enveloped it closely upon every side.

At this moment the fame of McClellan's early approach, with the design of reinforcing Harper's Ferry, overtook Gen. Lee. He immediately threw Gen D. H. Hill's division, of from 12,000 to 15,000 men, back to a strong position upon South Mountain, where on Sept. 14th, Gen. McClellan attacked them with not less than 70,000 men. The Southerners fell slowly back before this imposing force, but not without inflicting upon it such a loss that it was not until Sept 17th that McClellan forced on the momentous battle of Antietam Creek. The morning of the 17th found Gen. Lee strongly posted, but with not more than 45,000 men when the battle commenced. For once the Federal papers, which are in the habit of representing that their armies are but handfulls of men fighting against overwhelming hordes of rebels, do not claim that their alleged victory was won against superior numbers of their opponents. How great the disparity was at the commencement of the battle is probably known to Gen McClellan. It is believed by President Davis, whose calm and dispassionate opinion will command more respect in Europe than the rhapsodies of the Federals, that the Southerners were at first outnumbered more than two to one.

At noon, the ubiquitous Jackson threw himself and his division (possibly 12,000 men) upon the right wing of the Federals. He had previously forced the garrison of Harper's Ferry to surrender to a man, taking all their arms, munitions of war and cannon; and though delayed longer than he was expected, he arrived soon enough to attack McClellan. The ground won in the morning by the Federals, who were in tremendous force upon their right wing, was swiftly recovered and held until the end of the day.

At 4, in the afternoon, Gen. A. P. Hill's division came up and joined the Confederate right. It was well that Gen. Burnside's advance on the Federal left was so long delayed, and was eventually made with overwhelming numbers. The day closed with Gen. Burnside clinging closely to the bridge, beyond which he could not advance, with Gen. Jackson on the same ground as the Confederates held in the morning, upon as level and drawn a battle as history exhibits. But it was fought for half the day with 45,000 on the Confederate side, and for the remaining half with not more than an aggregate of 70,000 men against a host which is admitted to have consisted of 130,000 men, and may have been much more. No battle of the war has done more to convince the Confederates that it matters little what is the disparity of numbers between themselves and their foe. The old and insolent contempt of their enemy originally held by the Southerners in this war is confirmed and ratified by the experience of the last 19 months.

This, then, is one of the battles with respect to which General McClellan, admitting a loss on his own side of 15,000 men, estimates his enemy's loss at about 25,000 dead, wounded and missing. The reader who remembers the position occupied by Gen. Lee's forces will smile at Gen. McClellan's credulity. True it is that many Confederates, who have more regard for General McClellan than is felt by his own government, affirm that the despatches put forth in his name are rarely his own fabrication. I am told by the highest authority that the official statement, comprising the most minute details of the Confederate loss at the battle of Antietam Creek, estimates the whole loss in dead, wounded and missing, at 6,000 men. Another circumstance is noticeable. A Federal loss of infinite magnitude would evoke no sigh of sympathy, no moment of sadness, except so far as it was supposed to defer the restoration of the Union. But the whole Confederacy bewails the 6,000 victims at Antietam Creek with brotherly affection and sympathy.

Nor is that appalling indifference which amazes and paralyzes the spectator in Washington and New York affected here. Scarcely a lady but wears mourning, proud to display that she has lost a relative fighting in a cause dearer to her than life; scarcely a person but speaks sorrowfully and with affection of a loss which seems to them appalling, though not more than one third of that inflicted upon their *poco curante* foe. That the battle in question, is no Federal victory, is best evinced by the inaction on both sides on the following day. Thursday passed and no attempt to press Gen. Lee was made, notwithstanding the enormous numerical superiority of his foe. At length, slowly and unmolested, on the night of Thursday, having effected the reduction of Harper's Ferry and fought on equal terms with his enemy, the Southern army was drawn to the southern bank of the Potomac, without losing a cannon or wasting a life.

We come next to an episode in the war which is naturally ignored by Mr. Stanton and the Northern press. It appears, that, discovering that his enemy had retreated across the river, Gen. McClellan, on Saturday, the 20th of September, threw some 8,000 men across in pursuit. The movement was observed by Gen. A. P. Hill, who left a few field pieces in position, from which he fired feebly upon the advancing Northerners, giving orders to his men to retreat hastily as they approached. The Federals rushed on the guns, and followed eagerly after what they imagined to be a broken and panic-struck foe. But when they had got about a mile and a half Gen. Hill opened upon them with grape and canister, and the slaughter is described to have been the most appalling which the war has witnessed. I am assured that not one-tenth of the invading foe escaped—that the river was literally choked with the bodies of the dead and dying, who had rushed into the stream and struggled frantically with each other to escape the pursuit. It is evident that the lesson taught on that day to Gen. McClellan has borne bitter fruit, and that his pursuit will henceforth be more wary. In fact, there is great reason to suppose that his next move will be, not against Gen. Lee at Winchester, but against Richmond by some new approach. * * The mysterious announcements of the Northern papers that some great movement is in contemplation excite little interest or apprehension here. The experience of the past gives such confidence about the future that it is felt no Northern army will ever capture Richmond without such an effusion of its own blood as would change the howl of Northern exultation into a nation's wail of woe.

Well may a nation be confident of winning its independence which can exhibit such spectacles as every day produces wherever a Southern army is in the field. There, in poverty, hunger and dirt, shoeless, with shirts ragged and rent, often without hats, their feet bleeding as they drag their weary limbs through dust and briar, are serving in the ranks, the gentlemen of the *sangre azul* of the South. Many a man, who, until the commencement of this war, had scarcely a thought beyond the *Cafe de Joie* and the Boulevards of Paris, and to whose morning toilet every diversity of cosmetic was as necessary as water, has for months been marching under a musket, without one single change of raiment, feeding often on green maize and raw pork, lying at night on the bare earth, with a single blanket between him and the canopy of heaven. Where all are fearless it were invidious to select one State in preference to another as bearing away the palm; but it seems generally conceded that Gen. Butler has converted the sons of Louisiana mothers, the husbands and brothers of Louisiana wives and sisters, into demons of more than earthly ferocity.

And these men, many of them bearing some of England's most honored names, and descended from England's best families, are in the field, and have been so, for nineteen months, fighting against mercenaries who have repudiated England as though she were governed by a Nero, and have escaped from German penury and conscriptions. Whatever may have been the truth last winter, it is not pretended now that the Northern armies are not mainly composed of men of foreign birth! Where are the native Americans of weight and influence serving in the Northern ranks? Why does not Wendell Philips take the field? Men older than he is are serving by dozens in the Southern ranks.

Where is Charles Sumner's musket? The Senate could spare Senator Baker, in no wise Mr. Sumner's inferior in intellect, and it were a noble answer to the South, which sneers at non duellists for the want of courage, to show how one of that class can comport himself upon the perilous edge of battle

It is but too probable that with unopposed command of the sea and the great rivers during their autumn floods, the South may lose thousands more of her sons, in addition to that great sea of blood which has already been poured out in her defence. But let her be left without a single city or village, with nothing but her internal fastnesses and her immense area of territory, and though every man in the North, under fifty, were to take the field, they would be insufficient ever to make such a nation as the South lie at the feet of her enemy.

The two races have come into collision; on one side an aristocracy, agricultural, sparsely settled, given to field sports, living in the saddle; on the other, a democracy which has been travelling downwards for 80 years, which is numerically four times as strong as its opponent, which breathes only an atmosphere of dollars, and has no aspirations beyond commercial gain Which is the more fit for the conduct of war? It is not too much to say that but for their gunboats the Yankees would, before this time, in American phrase, have been "whipped out of their boots" by a population scarcely more than one-fourth of their number.

But in the South, in spite of its lawless population, a certain rough discipline is not impossible, and an incident which occurred two days ago in this city has never been attempted in the Northern hosts—the execution by shooting of two deserters and the administration of fifty lashes to a third. Such executions have already not been unfrequent in the South; whereas, after the defeat of Pope, hundreds of deserters crossed the Potomac every night, of whom it is not improbable that forty per cent. have again enlisted, accepting the enormous bounties proffered by the North. If any man desires to guage the reckless and extravagant waste which has from the first characterized all the Federal operations in the field, let him notice the fact that on both sides the Potomac it is hard to meet a man or boy among that amphibious population who has not a Federal cap, jacket or pair of trousers. It is safe also to assert that in mere practice the Federal officers, naval and military, have fired away more powder than has been expended in anger by the South.

From the Rappahannock.—Accounts from Fredericksburg state that the enemy thus far show no fight, although they have now, six army corps collected on the northern bank of the Rappahannock. They are securely guarding their flank, as if they expected an attack in that direction.

Our pickets report forty vessels at the mouth of the river, and two already at Bowler's, steaming up this way.

There was a heavy fall of snow in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg on Friday, and we are informed that the ground is still covered to the depth of about three inches.—*Rich. Whig, 9th.*

From Gen. Lee's Command.—We have information from Gen. Lee's command as late as Saturday morning last. The army is at and around Fredericksburg, and so posted that, cross the Rappahannock where he may, Burnside, or Hooker or whatever other Yankee may be in command, he will wish that he had crossed somewhere else. The soldiers are now all warmly clad, supplied with new and excellent shoes, and buoyant with hope.—*Petersburg Express 8th.*

Evacuation of Winchester.—Winchester has been evacuated by the Federals after a brief occupation of about an hour. The abolition force hearing rumors of the approach of Confederate cavalry, suddenly arrived at the conclusion that "prudence was the better part of valor," and fell back in the direction of Ox Ferry, taking the route by which they came.

Winchester is once more in tranquil possession of the Confederates.—*Richmond Examiner, 9th.*

Attack on Fort Morgan.—We learn, from a perfectly reliable source, that the Yankee fleet made a vigorous attack of several hours on this work Monday last, but finally retired without doing the slightest damage. The Mobilians are in excellent spirits from the result, and inspired with renewed confidence.—*Savannah Republican, 9th.*

Southern Currency at the North.—A gentleman just from the United States informs us that the notes of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina banks are at a discount of only *five* per cent., and that Virginia bank notes are from 15 to 20 per cent. discount. This is a great improvement on 50 and 60 per cent. discount, and indicates that a feeling of early peace is entertained by the brokers of the United States, the best barometers of national storms.

Our informant says that he was told that Confederate notes would be at about the same discount, of five per cent, if they could be dealt in. The cause of the difference between Virginia and other Southern States is said to be because Virginia was "deeper in," and her territory was more wasted and destroyed, than any of the other States. Our readers can draw their own conclusions, from the state of Southern money in the markets.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Large Purchase of Confederate Bonds.—The Knoxville Register mentions the purchase at the Depository at that place, of $400,000 Confederate Bonds, by the President of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, as an investment for the Company. He has ordered an additional hundred thousand dollars worth of these securities.

How to Invest your Money.—The surest possible way to secure what you have, and to invest your money so as to make it pay, is to buy 8 per cent Confederate bonds. Send your Confederate money to Richmond [or Fayetteville] and get interest bearing bonds, and you will thus help the cause by saving our currency from depreciation.

Salisbury Watchman.

Stonewall Jackson on the War.—We clip the following item from the Mobile Advertiser & Register:

A young soldier in Stonewall Jackson's army corps writes us: Our General was heard to say the other day that "the prospects of the Confederate cause never were brighter to his vision, and that the end was near and sure." "This is a great deal," says our correspondent, "to come from the reserved and reticent Stonewall."

A Literary Gem.—The following is a literal extract from Lincoln's message:

"It is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one; and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able."

The above are decidedly rich in their way, and will be known through all time as "Lincoln aphorisms."—*Pet. Express.*

Taking it Literally.—A Kinston letter to the Charleston Courier says:

A good joke is told of an old Squire—a farmer—residing between here and Newbern. The commander of the Yankee forces at the above named place called upon him and told him he must take the oath of allegiance to "support the United States." The old Squire replied, quite innocently, that "it was impossible for him to do so, as he had a wife and seven children to support, and they were as much as he could attend to without undertaking to support the whole United States."

Items from the North and Europe.—The latest Northern papers, to the 4th inst, do not contain much news of interest. We annex a few items:

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, on the 2d, telegraphs the following:

"The democratic representatives yesterday showed how much they were emboldened by the recent successes of that party in the North. The manner of several was decidedly imperious, and both their actions and language gave full evidence that they intended to support no measures that were not based upon the Constitution as all the Democratic Presidents had construed it."

The London Times, of 20th, in its city article, says:

"The report that Mr. Seward has addressed our government in a tone of displeasure at aid alleged to have been given the Alabama in British ports, created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that no Minister would be willing to put himself in such a position as that which Mr. Seward occupies on this question, unless it were in the desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home."

The elections in America are the theme of general comment in England. The prevailing impression is that these Democratic successes are a step towards peace.

The sailing of sundry fast coasting steamers, for the purpose of running the blockade, is reported. A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey, with 600 tons of arms, &c, for the Confederates.

It is reported that there is much disappointment in France at the course of Russia in regard to intervention.

The London Herald says that the relations of France and England have assumed an unsatisfactory character. English Cabinet councils have become frequent.

There are vague rumors that France has sent another note to England in response to Lord Russell's reply.

The Saturday Review thinks that the Emperor Napoleon has movements afoot which do not appear on the surface of his mediation scheme, and says that the express mention of the name Confederate States, which they selected for themselves, virtually involves recognition; and the proposed armistice implies an opinion which may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words

This paper hints at a probable alliance with the Southern States in connection with the Emperor's designs on Mexico.

Horrible Barbarities of the enemy in Kentucky.—From different sources we are informed of unparalleled atrocities committed upon our helpless soldiers who were left in Kentucky, after the retreat of Gen. Bragg, by the Union bushwhackers of that State. A correspondent of the Knoxville Register details the particulars of one case—that of Willie M. Woods, of Col. Porter's Tennessee regiment, who was wounded at Perryville, and had his leg broken by a wagon, and was left at the house of John Pitman, three miles beyond Loudoun. He had been there about two weeks, when a notorious Unionist named King, with five others, went to Pitman's, tied a rope around his neck, and dragged him from the bed to a wagon and threw him in, breaking his leg anew. They drove a short distance, to the nearest tree, where they hung Woods, and shot him while hanging. Woods was a native of Hawkins county, and entered the service, at the commencement of the war, under Col. Stephens. There was, also, a Mississippian named Gray at the same house who had been left sick. The same party tied a rope around his neck, and hung him to the same tree with Woods and he was buried in the same grave. Two others were hung with the telegraph wire, and another soldier who was on the very verge of death was dragged out and hung.—*Dispatch, 6th.*

Cotton.—A letter from Mr. Bunch, the British Consul in Charleston, published in the London Times, estimates the amount of cotton remaining in the Southern States on the 13th of August last, as follows:

	BALES.
Remainder of crop of 1860	750,000
Undestroyed crop of 1861	1,750,000
Crop of 1862 (not yet picked.)	1,500,000
	4,000,000
Shipped through the blockade	50,000
Remaining in the South	3,950,000

FLORAL COLLEGE.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was unanimously resolved that the School at Floral College be resumed the ensuing year, and our late Principal, the Rev. Daniel Johnson, having declined to accept the terms proposed, the Trustees wish to employ a Principal to take charge of the Institution on the following terms, viz: He to employ his own Assistants and pay to the Trustees 12½ per cent. upon the money arising from tuition.

A Steward is also wanted, and to a person qualified for that Department, is offered the Steward's Hall for the next year, he paying to the Trustees 12½ per cent. upon all the money arising from board. The board has been raised to $18 per month. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. A. D. McLean, Pres't, Gilopolis, N. C.

Applications for the above places will be received until the 15th December next, when an election will be held.

Nov. 26, 1862. 81-t15D

THE Coach line between the terminus of the Wilmington, Rutherford & Charlotte Rail Road and Wadesborough *via* Rockingham, will be resumed after this date.

D. G. MACRAE.

Dec. 1, 1862. 82-4w

Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, above High Point, will sell at public Auction in the town of Salem, on the 1st Tuesday in Jan'y 1863, the Road, Toll Houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale.

JESSE WALKER, Com.

Nov. 6, 1862. 76-ts

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to buy TOWN PROPERTY will do well to call on the subscriber. I will sell on reasonable terms my House and Lot, having also a good Kitchen, Smoke-house and good Well of water. Also, four Town Lots with good Stables thereon and very convenient, and one other small Lot. Also, 32 acres of Land joining the town of Carthage, convenient for wood.

A. M. BRANSON.

Carthage, Dec. 2, 1862. 83tf

MULES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase TEN Good Mules. Application to be made at the Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOG